

MORE BIG SHIPS FOR PACIFIC MAIL

Purchase of Two 15,000 Ton Liners For the Honolulu and Ori- ental Trade.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has bought two 15,000 ton steamers to ply between San Francisco, Honolulu and the Orient.

The above cablegram does not state whether "fifteen thousand tons" is displacement, carrying capacity, or registered tonnage. If it were the latter those two vessels would be larger than any now afloat. If it means displacement the two new ones are smaller than the Korea or Siberia but if it means carrying capacity the new vessels are 3,000 tons larger than the Korea or Siberia as those vessels each have 12,000 tons' carrying capacity. Long ago it was rumored that the Pacific Mail Company would replace the present Occidental & Oriental line by buying vessels of the White Star line, the O. and O. liners being put into the Panama service. The White Star line has several vessels in the trade between London and Australia, via Cape Town, of the above mentioned size and also some large freighters running to New York from Liverpool of the same size and it is possible that the Pacific Mail Company's purchase was of two vessels from the White Star line.

Gold Bar Disappears.

SIR LIANG-CHEN-TUNG.

his future with his duties, and was the guest yesterday of Acting Chinese Consul Goo Kim, being given a reception at the quarters of the Chinese Club of merchants on King street in the afternoon, and the points of interest about the city later. And a more formal reception at the Consulate in the evening. At the merchants' reception, in fact, every Chinese who came was welcome to shake hands with the Minister, and many availed themselves of the privilege. He was a true Oriental in his greeting of his people, and that is a true diplomat, pleasant, courteous, affable to all, with a face that betrayed high intellect, or just nothing at all, as suited his humor or the purpose of the moment. That he is a man of deep dearming after both the Chinese and the western manner, is apparent in a moment when he talks—and his English is perfect.

"I can follow no better example than that of Minister Wu," he said. "He tried to educate the American people out of their prejudice against my countrymen as a race. Of course I realize that the Americans will never permit the unrestricted coming of Chinese."

the unrestricted coming of Chinese laborers. Nobody desires that. I do not think it would be wise, if they did. But the American government will not

the American government and American statesmen have shown the most friendly spirit toward China in the troublous times of the last three years, and I hope much from that. I will maintain friendly relations, and will try to do

what I can along the lines marked out by Minister Wu, to secure an amelioration of existing laws. I know what unrestricted immigration would mean, and I realize how much this is an issue with the American people, and with

American politicians. I will do what I can, but do not expect to do too much. It is a question of hoping." Asked concerning the renewal of the Boxer troubles, reported especially from Canton, Sir Liang said: "The Canton

trouble was not at all serious. I was here at the time of its occurrence. Canton is my home. There were a few arrests, and that ended it. Really, it was a disturbance and a very slight one, fomented by a mob—without lead-

"No," it was not the work of the followers of Kang Yu Wei. It is most

...to him to say that. It was another faction altogether that caused the trouble. But there has been and I think will be no renewal of the Boxer troubles. China is at peace with the world, and will remain at peace. The present

and will remain at peace. The newspapers are printing stories of renewed outbreaks, but I think they are only taking advantage of the general public ignorance concerning China to amuse their readers."

In the case of the new Ministers are
T. W. ... Chang Cheung S. T.
hu, C. ... and B. S. Chiu.
Bender there is also Chiu Jack
an, who remain in Hong Kong and
is due to still be committed as

A fifteen-inch piece of metal, being removed from the Arizonian yesterday.

...shed the fact of a Japanese ...
there ...

17/10/68

NEWSPAPER

IT WAS BURTON WHO QUEERED QUEEN'S CLAIM

He and Lobbyist Clarence De Knight Excited the Suspicion of the Senators.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Congress has closed and with it some Hawaiian matters have gone to the legislative grave-yard—notably the Hawaiian ditch bill and ex-Queen Liliuokalani's claim for her crown lands. Those facts are already known in Honolulu, but there is something of interest in the details that led up to such an outcome.

But for the Democratic filibustering in the House during the last week, by which a roll call was required on everything, the ditch bill with the Foraker amendment would have become law. The passage of the bill with the Mitchell amendment was impossible. A few days before the Senate closed a unanimous consent agreement was made that no bills should be passed, where a Senator had handed a note to the desk requesting to be present when it was passed. That request for unanimous agreement made Senator Burton, of Kansas, jump out of his seat and almost hit the ceiling for he had counted on being able to push the ditch bill through at some hour when its leading opponents were absent. There is a strange history of Mr. Burton's connection with and championship of the ditch bill. He insisted on having some part in its passage and thereby actually hindered its consideration. Things have come to such a pass with Mr. Burton that he can hardly get recognition in the Senate from the presiding officer and that is a most remarkable predicament for a United States Senator.

Finally after much dallying Senator Foraker agreed to take up the ditch bill, provided his amendment, opening the competition to all, would be accepted. That was agreed to and Mr. Foraker got the bill passed in the Senate with such an amendment. The difficulty was to get the amendments agreed to by the House, which was found impossible. All minor bills were held up there and Speaker Henderson would allow none to go through, as it could only be done by roll call and all the time for roll calls was demanded for the passage of the appropriation bills and for the passage of other important and indispensable legislation.

Mr. J. T. McCrosson, who has been here in behalf of the ditch bill, found, on consulting with the House authorities, that under the rules there no less than four roll calls were indispensable for the acceptance by the House of the Senate amendments to the House bill. He entreated in vain and the bill had to be lost. Mr. McCrosson and his family left here immediately after the adjournment of Congress for California. There was general regret for Mr. McCrosson personally as he has conducted his fight here along courteous lines.

HOW QUEEN WAS BEATEN.

The activity of Senator Burton and Mr. Clarence De Knight and other attorneys in behalf of the ex-Queen's claim is almost entirely responsible for its defeat. There is a widespread sentiment in Congress favorable to the voting to her of a reasonable sum of money but the men to whom the ex-Queen entrusted the work of getting the claim enacted into law are the last ones in the world who can get the ear of the authorities. The claim was put upon the Sundry Civil bill chiefly to avoid debate in the Senate and there was a tacit understanding from the moment the Senate allowed it to go in that it would be cut out in conference. The lobbyists in behalf of the claim haunted the Senate corridors and the Senate galleries to watch the progress made. Leading Senators were disgusted with the proceedings and are determined that they will not vote money, a share of which is to go to lobbyists of that sort.

Furthermore the fact that Senator Burton clamored for the payment of a million dollars, when the claim was before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, got to the knowledge of leading Senators and they did not like the flavor of such a thing.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

Mr. William Haywood is highly pleased at the enactment of the immigration bill into law. All the objectionable features to Hawaii were stricken out and the passage of the law assures that there will be no further effort at immigrant legislation for many years to come so that fight will not have to be made anew. If the bill had failed it would to a certainty have been brought up at the long session of Congress and it would have been practically impossible to prevent the enactment of the objectionable educational clause.

COUNTERACTING MITCHELL REPORT.

Hon. W. O. Smith has left for Honolulu, having fully completed his mission here. He familiarized himself well with the situation as to prospects of legislation along the lines of the Mitchell sub-committee report. The next session of Congress is likely to be a strenuous one as to Hawaiian affairs but much has been done to counteract the effect of the Mitchell report. In that work alone Mr. Smith has accomplished enough to make his trip here more than worth the while, but he also assisted materially in straightening out the entanglement as to the issue of the fire claims bonds. That task was practically complete when he departed.

E. P. DOLE'S ARGUMENT.

Former Attorney General E. P. Dole began Wednesday, day before yesterday, his argument in the Supreme Court of the United States of the case of Osaki Mankichi, which involves the political status of the Hawaiian Islands from the surrender of sovereignty, August 12, 1898, to the taking effect of the organic act June 14, 1900, and the validity of the greater part of the business of the Hawaiian courts during that period. The case will be followed here with some interest in administration circles because of its important bearing upon the powers of the federal government in dealing with its new possessions. Since the decision of the famous insular cases the complexion of the Supreme Court has changed materially by the retirement of Mr. Justice Gray and Mr. Justice Shiras, both of whom were on the side that saved the administration at the time. It can not be predicted safely whether there will be a decision in this case before the summer recess. The chances probably favor the postponement of the decision till the court meets next October, after the summer recess.

EUSTIS' REPORT.

The report of Ex-Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis on proposed public buildings for Hilo and Honolulu has not yet been printed. The report was presented, as stated in a letter of over a month ago, but Mr. Eustis submitted with the report some maps and it requires considerable time for the government to prepare the maps, which will be printed along with the report.

PUNCHBOWL LANDS.

Delegate Wilcox has forwarded to Secretary of the Interior Wilcox a protest from Senator Kalauokalani against the sale of land in the Punchbowl tract, on which he resides. He protests that this land should not be exchanged, after he has resided thereon some thirty years. Secretary Hitchcock has replied that he intends to examine the matter immediately.

CAYPLESS ILL.

Mr. Edgar Cayless, who has been here most of the winter, has

MANY BILLS PASS BOTH BRANCHES

Senate Receives the Report On Counties.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Bills went through both houses of the Legislature yesterday with a rush, there being no delays in the work in the upper house. The lower body gave an exhibition of doing things for the pleasure of undoing them, but without passing the emergency appropriation measure.

The Senate received the report of its special committee on the county law, and it is probable that there will be action very soon, as there will be little delay in getting the report typewritten. The report makes many changes in the measure and takes up the question of alterations in the system of government very fully.

This House has almost cleared up its small matters, passing many measures on third reading reported from the judiciary committee, and it is likely that the county law may yet have a chance in that body.

LOWER BODY GETS TO WORK.

The delay in getting the Journal of the House ready was extraordinary, the business of the body not being taken up until 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning. There was nothing in the way of general work, and the Speaker immediately announced that the order was work in committee.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the emergency appropriation bill. The new sections are two and three, prescribing for the approval of all road work and prescribing expenditure additional to the amounts as appropriated, and that all work or supplies above \$500 shall be let by contract.

PROVIDE CITIZEN CONTRACTORS.

Kuphea wanted to amend the contracting provision by inserting the words "to citizens who shall have the lowest bid." He said he had a suspicion that work was being let on account of commissions; he said he believed to bidders whose tender was not the lowest, but who he believed had some influence. It was to prevent this that he wanted his amendment adopted. After discussion, the amendment was made coherent by providing that the bidder shall be a citizen of the Territory and of the United States, and the lowest responsible bidder as well.

There was a long discussion and several amendments, aiming at the same point, to exclude others than citizens from bidding on contracts. The argument was without much force or effect, and finally the amendments were lost. Fernandez said the voting down of the amendments was a blow at the people. He was called up by Harris, who said the resolution passed prohibiting the employment of aliens on public works covered all these contracts and the people were sufficiently protected. The section finally was knocked out by a vote of 11 to 12 on a motion to adopt, after which the House took a recess.

RECONSIDER MORNING ACTION.

Immediately upon reassembling, the House went into committee of the whole and Kuphea again presented his amendment to section 4, and there was a wrangle over the disposition of the amendment. The stenographer's notes showed that the section had been lost and stricken out. Kuphea then moved and was again to the front with his amendment. Keilnot raised the point of order that the amendment had been disposed of once, and chairman Chillingworth ruled the amendment out of order, whereupon Kuphea appealed and the chair was sustained. The section was then passed.

Kuphea carried on his fight, moving that the enacting clause be stricken

been out of doors but little. He is stopping at 918 New York Avenue but has been afflicted with a severe cold and bad throat so that he has been in the house nearly all of the time since his arrival.

HAWAIIAN ILLUSTRATIONS.

The House has recently voted to restrict the use of illustrations of government reports. The practice has grown very prevalent. Representative Gillett, of Mass., has been one of the foremost in emphasizing the need of reform. In a speech before the House he cited several instances that had come to his attention. Among other things he said:

"In the report from the Territory of Hawaii I find a large-sized picture of a beautiful girl, and it is entitled 'Hawaiian woman.' This is gotten up at Government expense, with the object, doubtless, of attracting attention to Hawaii, and if this were a fair specimen of Hawaiian women I have no doubt it would stimulate a large immigration of young men."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Some of the Hawaiian singers, who have been on the mainland for several months, called on W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, recently at the Shoreham and besought his aid in getting back to Honolulu. Subsequently they came to the Shoreham and sang one evening, which pleased the guests of the hotel. The best of the singers, it is said, have already returned to the islands.

Mr. Ormond E. Wall, of Honolulu, has been granted a patent on a rack for holding false teeth.

Mr. Julian W. Richards, at present private secretary to Speaker Henderson and for many years a well known newspaper man in Iowa, contemplates making a trip this summer to the Pacific Coast and to Hawaii. It is understood that he has considerable property both in California and in Hawaii.

HAWAIIAN INTERESTS.

The legislation of the session of Congress was summed up by Mr. William Haywood today in these words: "We got everything we wanted and nothing we didn't want."

The appropriation for a quarantine station, to the amount of \$80,000 and for an immigrant station to the extent of \$30,000 became law and Treasury officials are taking steps to carry out the provisions, but the money does not become available till after July 1 next.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

IRISHMEN CELEBRATE THEIR DAY

Banquet In Honor of Memory of St. Patrick.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Not often in the social history of Honolulu has there been a more cheerful or a more enthusiastic gathering than assembled in the banquet hall of the Grill last night to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Ireland's patron, St. Patrick. A choice menu was discussed, and the greatest cordiality marked the reception of the answers to the toasts of the evening. Colonel Charles McCarthy acted as toastmaster, and presided at the head of the table, with Judge M. M. Estes on his right and W. G. Smith on his left hand. The long table in the form of a horseshoe, was lined on both sides with prominent Irishmen and Irish sympathizers.

In answer to the toast, "The President of the United States," Judge Estes first paid his respects to the Irish, putting his hosts in a good humor, and then said: "I have never had the pleasure of meeting the present President, but I do know this much about him, that he has the courage of his convictions. An army officer said of him once: 'He is as brave a man as ever straddled a horse.' And if he has made up his mind to put those two treaties through Congress, he will come pretty nearly doing it."

"It has been said by your chairman that the Irish will always fight among themselves. It is not confined to the Irish. You cannot find more than two men in these islands who think alike. Or, if you do, there is something wrong—they don't think at all. But, gentlemen, if we do not pull together, people will come here who do, and they will get away with you. Why, I am one of those who believe that white men can work in these islands. Let us work together, to some purpose."

Walter G. Smith, next called upon, replied to the toast "The Press." Mr. B. F. Chillingworth responded to "The Day We Celebrate" in a most entertaining way, giving an interesting resume of the story of St. Patrick.

Thomas I. Dillon spoke to "Our Native Land," as only an Irishman who talks of Ireland can.

Hon. R. W. Breckons responded most heartily and cleverly to "Ireland as a Nation," making a speech that fairly stirred the blood of every Irishman present.

John A. Hughes spoke poetically to the "Poets and Orators of Ireland." His speech was brief, but it was an effort that carried the house with it, eloquent and forceful.

Mr. Henry Hogan responded to "The Land We Live In."

Chairman McCarthy sang an Irish song, and Sol N. Sheridan responded to "The Ladies." James N. Gilvin and the Irish Consul were heard.

This ended the regular program of the evening, but the celebration of the day was not over. Mr. John Bowler, by request, gave "Robert Emmett's Last Address." After that there were songs and impromptu speeches galore.

Wright insisted that the Kona road item had been overlooked, and there was a long discussion, ending in Kuphea moving reconsideration of the bill. Beckley said, before voting on reconsideration, he wanted to know if there were immediate necessities in Kona, and said that only a short time ago

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CANAL TREATY RATIFIED AND END IN SIGHT

Cuban Reciprocity Convention Is Expected to Pass and Adjourn- ment Be Had Today.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The Senate today ratified the Panama Canal Treaty without amendments. The most important fight was made over a Democratic amendment, disavowing any intention of the United States to ever increase its territory, at the expense of any Central or South American country.

There were several other amendments suggested, and some discussion over these matters, the end being that the ratification took place the vote being 73 to 5. The treaty was agreed to in the very form in which it was recommended by the Foreign Relations committee.

It is now expected that the Cuban reciprocity treaty will be ratified tomorrow. The opposition to the treaty has greatly subsided and the Senators and members of the administration are coming to believe that it will pass, as the forces of the Republicans are united in its support.

Should the Cuban treaty be ratified tomorrow, the Senate would adjourn immediately, and all danger of an extra session would disappear.

Major Waller is Promoted.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been promoted to be a Lieutenant Colonel.

The new Lieutenant Colonel is the man, who, as Major Waller, commanded in Samar and won great notoriety through carrying out Gen. Smith's orders there. He was court-martialed on a charge of executing natives without trial and was acquitted, Gen. Chaffee declaring that his acquittal was "a miscarriage of justice." After returning to the mainland Major Waller gave a graphic interview in which he stated:

"A fair estimate of the number of natives killed by the army or my command would be four to five hundred. These were all killed in battle, with the exception of eleven carriers, insurgents at hear tried by court-martial and shot."

"There was only one woman shot, and she was only slightly injured. She happened to be in the breastworks of a fort when we were storming."

"I have fought in every country in the world except Africa. Samar—well, hell is a winter resort compared to Samar."

"I left Samar a howling wilderness. They tried to make it a paradise, but we made it a howling wilderness for them."

According to officers, of both the marines and the Army, there is no more popular officer in the service than Major Waller. He is a fighter, and has a long and brilliant record. His work in Cuba was praised from his superiors, and in China he was in command of the United States Marines in the Peking relief expedition. During his long service in the marines he was, with a detachment, landed by the Lanchester at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, in 1880. He was promoted to the service from Virginia, June 10, 1880, and attained the rank of major in July, 1899. In appearance Major Waller is short and stocky with a pair of shoulders that would be the envy of any football player. He is jovial and pleasant to meet and impresses one as an ideal soldier.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—The floods in the Mississippi valley have reached almost critical stage. There has been great destruction of property and many lives have been lost. There are several more cities which are cut off and it is expected that there will be reports of lives lost from them. The city of Marion on the Arkansas side, has been flooded, and the people are fleeing from the town in boats.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 17.—Six of the most prominent importing firms failed today, because of the tightness in the money market. The indications are that there will be a financial panic. The most conservative business houses of the city are involved. The situation is such that the government is bending every energy to avert disaster. The value of the country going to a gold basis increases.

MONTEVIDEO, March 17.—The revolution has assumed a serious phase. The rebels are now gathering about the capital city to the number of 8,000 and their ranks are receiving accessions daily. The railroad has been destroyed and the people are fearing a descent upon the city at any time.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—A desperate conspiracy of anarchists has been unearthed. The conspirators have been meeting in the city and have drawn many students into their ranks. It is alleged that they meditated an attack upon the life of the Czar himself very soon.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—S. N. D. North, of Massachusetts, who has been chief statistician in charge of the manufacturers' division of the Census Bureau, is to succeed the Hon. W. R. Merriam as director of the Census Office.

PENN YAN, N. Y., March 17.—Mrs. Trowbridge, while insane today killed her daughter. The woman then set fire to the house and ended by killing herself, her body being consumed with the residence.

CARACAS, March 17.—The first payment to Germany as the result of the signing of the peace protocols was made today. It amounted to \$70,000. Payments to the others of the Allies will be made at once.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Professor Koebele, government entomologist of Hawaii, has discovered an insect that is destructive to plant life. Koebele has been spending some months in Mexico in search of such an insect and has since been ill in Oakland, suffering with Mexican fever.

The insect referred to in the above dispatch may be the one which the professor has been sending specimens here. They have been cultivated by Professor Perkins and set free, and some results have already been indicated.

LONDON, March 17.—Negotiations are pending between the various European nations looking to limitation on the naval armaments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—President Roosevelt has expressed his regrets over his inability to extend his approaching tour to include the Hawaiian Islands. He stated that he might possibly visit the Hawaiian Islands at some future time.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 17.—The government has issued a decree imposing a bounty tax of 10 cents a hundred pounds on sugar.

GLASGOW, March 17.—The Shamrock III was successfully launched here today in the presence of an immense gathering.

MILLION IN GOLD IS ON WAY HERE

Bonds Will Be In Time For Last Payment.

Somewhere between the Treasury department at Washington and Honolulu W. F. McLennan, special agent in charge of the payment of the five claims, with more than a ton of gold, making way toward the mid-Pacific, the man and money should arrive here very soon, perhaps before the end of the month, and before those factors in the final settlement of the claims are at hand, the bonds, approved by the government and bearing the signature of the Secretary of the Interior, will be here and ready for sale.

W. O. Smith, who has acted as special representative for Governor Dole in making arrangements for the payment, arrived in Honolulu in the Siberia yesterday. While nothing had been one regarding the starting of the man and money, further than to perfect arrangements, before he left Washington, he said that the making available of the appropriation here would be sufficient to ensure the immediate departure of both.

McLennan is well known in Honolulu, as he has been here on similar errands, having been in charge of the payment of the Postal savings accounts and the taking up of the bonds.

"Arrangements have been made for the bonds so far as their preparation is concerned," said Mr. Smith last evening. "We consulted the best attorneys in New York, and the form of the bond as their approval. The securities are issued in \$1,000 bonds, of which there are 22, and interest is payable at Wells Fargo & Co.'s bank in New York, half yearly. The bonds bear date of May 1. We found that there was more demand in New York, which is the financial center, for \$1,000 bonds, and practically one for \$100 bonds. Also there would be greater security felt if the payments of interest were made in New York, and we were able to make very good rates for the payments.

"On the advice of Judge Dillon, we had placed on the face of the bonds a certificate that they are issued according to regulations fixed by act of Congress, and each thus bears the signature of the Secretary of the Interior. This will give greater force to them. There has never been such a bond issued, and while they are not government securities they are the very next thing to it, and I believe there will be good demand at good prices for them. There is not a territorial bond at the same rate. Arizona and New Mexico pay 5 per cent and Porto Rico, 6. We could not provide for the sale of the bonds, but I know that orders to make them have been sent on here, and I believe that there will be no money but any one who takes up these bonds will have frequent conferences as to method of claims payments. There will be only one payment, made and his will comprise the full amount due. The bonds and sale at par, there will be then an arrangement by which all the funds may be put together and one check, or warrant, possibly, made to cover the amount. If the bonds do not sell then there must be made some arrangement whereby there can be a running of claims and the claimants must take a proportion of bonds. Suppose this is done, and the bonds paid out at their full face value, the proportion will be of course, as ten to three, and if the people are willing to take the bonds they will find that they will get a good price. Say for instance that they have to sell the bonds at 80, but will not be above about 2 1/2 per cent discount on the entire payment, and what we want is the million of cash, which could be paid out unless here is a way found to realize on the bonds.

"The money will be in tens and fives of gold and dollar bills to make fractional payments. The bonds will come by registered mail. It is expected too by the very next mail, and then the governor and Secretary will have them and signed by the time Mr. McLennan and the money are at hand. Full instructions will accompany the bonds and there will be no delay in the advertising and other preparations for disposing of the securities. I found at Washington the most kindly feeling toward Mr. Pratt and appreciation of his work, and as well that Mr. Harwood was well received and given most careful attention wherever he went.

"I learned that the recommendation of the Commission, that lepers be sent here, was not received with favor anywhere. I expect too that there will be a investigation of the land question before there is any legislation affecting the subject."

BUTCHERS FOR LEPERS

Two expert butchers are to be sent to Kalaupapa for two weeks for the purpose of instructing the kokua there at the settlement how to handle beef. Supt. McVeigh reported yesterday to the Board of Health that for several years the lepers had been killed because their meat is cut with an axe instead of sawed, and he favored sending two experts to Molokai in or-

Mr. McVeigh said the lepers would tend to satisfy the lepers, and he was instructed to take two butchers to the settlement.

WANTED PENNIES TOO.

Supt. McVeigh reported also that the lepers wanted copper cent pieces for circulation in the settlement, so that they might have sufficient for trading at the store. Supt. McVeigh was authorized to take fifty dollars worth of pennies to the settlement for circulation there.

WOULD SEE HER SISTER.

A letter was read from a California girl requesting that she be given permission to visit her sister in the Bishop Home, for several days, but it was denied as setting a bad precedent. She will be allowed to remain between steamers if desired.

Bids for furnishing medical supplies to Maluluani Hospital were read and the contract was awarded to Benson, Smith & Co.

A long communication was received from Dr. Hayes of Oahu asking that Dr. Stowe be removed and he be appointed. He claimed that Stowe was a resident of Hilo, and had that belief also. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Mays, Moore and Andrews.

A letter was read from Ambrose Hutchinson thanking the members of the Board of Health for services in assisting the wants of the lepers. It was received and filed.

The committee on Jan. Nott, Jr.'s protest against the action of Plumbing Inspector Keen reported upholding the inspector. The board decided this case to be not a precedent for future cases, in answer to a question from Mr. Nott.

Regarding the fishing in Kailua stream the committee reported that it was not best to stir the matter up.

KALUA ROASTED.

Twelve bids for furnishing palat to the settlement were read and the committee recommended that the contract be given to Judge Kalua, the lowest bidder. There was some discussion over Kalua's ability to furnish the palat, the statement being made that he owed several thousand dollars to two planters and might not be able to secure a further supply. His bid was fifty cents a palat and the next lowest was sixty-two cents and a half. The highest bid was eighty-five cents. The contractor is first required to furnish an approved bond in the sum of \$2500.

The plumbing inspector and the Hilo sanitary inspector rendered their semi-monthly reports.

Attorney General Andrews asked if all government physicians were citizens, and was informed that they were. He referred to Dr. Morris of Molokai, whose father, it is said, is an Austrian, and whose mother was a French lady, while he was born in England. Dr. Pratt replied that Morris was an American citizen, but further investigation will be made.

E. A. Mott-Smith called attention to the Senate's action on the Kailua cemetery site, and said that if the law passed an amendment to the law might also be required. Referred to the Attorney General.

Dr. Cofer reported health conditions in Australia as follows:

Brisbane, two weeks to February 25, 1903.—The three cases of plague occurred between the 12th instant and 19th instant inclusive. One death occurred on 13th instant and the other death occurred on the 20th instant. All cases of plague have been kept strictly isolated.

CAPTAIN SMITH WILL GET A TRIAL

Captain J. T. Smith of the Siberia was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Hendry upon the arrival of the big liner in port.

Captain Smith is charged with landing three infected immigrants from the City of Peking contrary to law sometime in April, 1901. At that time Collector Stackable refused clearance papers to the vessel, and \$900 was deposited as security to pay the fine for landing the Japs, and the steamer was permitted to depart. Afterwards the steamship companies made an effort to secure the remission of the penalty, and the money has been ordered returned upon the recommendation of Mr. Breckons that the fine could not be imposed except by a court.

Captain Smith entered a plea of not guilty before Judge Eteson, and was released upon \$1,000 bonds, signed by J. F. Humburg and H. Schultze. He also waived trial by jury and the hearing will be had before Judge Eteson on May 1.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good works; of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects; and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

COUNTY BILL TAKEN UP

HANDS OF NINE HOUSE MEMBERS

After Long Debate the Measure Is Committed and the Home Rulers Declare Their Plan Will Be Out at Once.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With the county bill sent to a committee of nine for consideration, and the opinion of the chairman that five days of work would be sufficient to bring out a report, the prospect for something doing about the time the Legislature begins to think of adjourning is very good. The fact was brought out in the discussions in the lower house yesterday, that some at least of the members, realize that there are only twenty-five days in which measures are to be considered, with any chance of action after the governor has signified his attitude, and this may act as a lever in securing movement.

Yesterday was a working day. The House took up bills on the second and third reading, and the measures of the Bar Association, simplifying the penal laws and giving district courts wider range of action, went through. The emergency appropriation bill was passed and several other measures were sent to the upper house. There was some hot air exhausted, there was also some feeling shown over little matters, but withal it was a day of action, along lines which might easily be called progressive.

The Senate distinguished the day by putting to sleep one of the very first bills of the House, the cumulative voting bill for corporations, and then devoted the day to committees. There was a favorable report on the Local Option bill, the Pilot pay bill was killed and several other matters speeded along the road toward signature.

Speaker Beckley appointed the following County Bill Committee: First District, Purdy; Second District, Kaniho; Third District, Haia and Kalama; Fourth District, Aylett (chairman), Chillingworth; Fifth District, Vida, Kupihea; Sixth District, Knudsen.

IN THE HOUSE

It took only a few minutes to transact the preliminary business of the House and work began on the Senate bills sent down as passed the previous day. These were passed first reading and appropriately referred. They were the Dental bill and the act to reorganize the judiciary.

An invitation from the High Sheriff to the members of the House to witness an exhibition drill of the police at Kapiolani Park on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 was received and the Secretary was instructed to notify the High Sheriff that the Police and Military Committees and such members of the House as can do so will attend.

NO SUBSIDIES FOR STEAMERS.

The Finance Committee reported that it recommended the indefinite postponement of consideration of the resolution of Kaniho granting subsidies to inter-island steamship companies, so that cheaper deck fares might be granted. The majority of the committee reported that the deck fares were reasonable and recited the charges. Kumalae dissented from the clause saying the charge was reasonable and Kaniho was given three days to file a minority report.

On the resolution of Kupihea asking for \$15,000 in the Emergency bill for bridges in the Ewa and Waiānana districts the committee reported that no emergency existed except in the instance of a bridge over the Kalaupapa stream at Honolulu Plantation, and this could be attended to from the appropriation for roads and bridges, Fifth District. Kaniho wanted time for a minority report without specifying how much he wanted and after some discussion the report was laid aside until he shall be ready.

On the subject of beer licenses the committee reported that from the Primo licenses \$250 each, \$6,000 was received and that instead of this revenue now there was a charge against the police funds because of the necessity to endeavor to prevent sale of beer at small stores. The committee therefore recommended that the Chillingworth bill pass, with the amendment that approval be given by the Treasurer and Sheriff.

The Kumalae bill on Fire Claims was tabled because the Senate bill on the same subject had passed, and the report was adopted.

In connection with the Insurance bill of Andrade the Finance Committee reported a recommendation that the bill go to the Judiciary Committee as it was entirely a matter of law and the House so agreed.

POLL TAX IS NEEDED.

In taking up the Haia resolution on the abolishing of the poll tax, the committee went into the matter very fully, recommending finally that consideration be indefinitely postponed. The report follows:

"From the report of the Treasurer of the Territory, the Government has derived a revenue from the above taxes for the past four years of the following amount: 1899, \$257,093; 1900, \$339,749; 1901, \$369,108.50; 1902, \$248,859. Total, \$1,144,809.50.

Your committee would call the attention of this Honorable House to the fact that the road tax, as collected, is passed to the credit of a special account known as the 'Road Tax, Special Deposit,' and is spent only in the district in which such road tax is collected. In all of the islands, with the exception of Oahu, this tax is collected and the accounts are deposited with the Treasurer, to the credit of the district from which collected, and is drawn on approved vouchers (by the Superintendent of Public Works) by the Road Board of the different districts in which the work has been done, for which the vouchers are drawn.

"Honolulu is the only exception on the island of Oahu that does not deposit its road tax to a special deposit.

It goes into the general revenue of the government and amounts approximately to \$20,000 per annum.

In regard to the school tax, your committee beg leave to report their findings as follows:

"A repeal of this tax would mean a loss in revenue to the Government, according to the last returns, of approximately \$100,000 per annum, and, according to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as submitted to this House, there are now in the public schools 13,139 pupils, and the cost to this Territory, to support the public schools for the biennial period amounted to \$855,397.50, and your committee believe that a repeal of the school tax would mean an additional tax (to derive enough revenue) placed on those who are already paying a proportion of the taxes and exempt those who are most benefited by the public school system, as maintained in this Territory.

Kaniho asked that the report be tabled for consideration with the bill, which was done.

BREWING LICENSES APPROVED.

The bill granting licenses to brew beer was favorably reported, Kumalae dissenting, the committee having declared its opinion that the license fee of \$250 was reasonable. Kumalae said he thought the license too small and the brewery should pay more. The report was tabled to be taken up later.

The Committee on Public Expenditures reported on the Wilcox shortage as reported elsewhere. On motion the report went to the Printing Committee and then the order of the day was taken up.

COUNTY BILL TAKEN UP.

Chillingworth moved the taking up of House Bill No. 3, the County bill. It was read a second time by title and Chillingworth moved reference to a committee of seven.

Long said that he was in favor of taking up the bill at once so that the House could know just how the members stood. He said he did not want a committee to kill or change the bill nor committee of the whole, for there would be too much discussion. He wanted action.

Chillingworth said at once that if the members thought time would be gained he would withdraw his motion as he wanted speed.

Aylett said he favored a special committee. The consideration of the bill in the Senate was almost ended and he thought there should be action in the House that would facilitate matters. No time could be gained until the Senate had acted on a bill and a House committee could thus get along faster and act along lines leading to success.

Kumalae said a committee would simply be taking up time, as two weeks would not be enough for consideration. He said that would practically kill the bill. If the bill is to be killed let it die in the House. He was afraid there was no time for such delay, and said he felt there was opposition to the measure.

Fernandez wanted a special committee and said that the other County bill would go to the same committee. The Home Rule bill had been printed and soon would be before the House.

Kupihea asked that consideration of a County bill be deferred until the Home Rule bill was ready. The House here took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Two motions confronted the House when it met after recess. Long's motion to proceed immediately, section by section, and Aylett's suggestion to refer to a special committee.

John Gaudin opened the discussion by saying this was the most important measure of the session. The people have the greatest interest in the bill, and many amendments and suggestions have come to Representatives. If a committee takes the bill, these amendments could be then considered. He

MONEY FOR ROADS IS TWICE PAID

House Receives a Report on Wilcox.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Basing its report, which reads like an indictment of the Governor, rather than a mere report of findings of fact, upon detailed statements of its accountant, the committee on public expenditure yesterday submitted a sensational statement of the Charles Wilcox shortage to the House. There are some facts brought out which are new, even if public knowledge of the shortage is not, and the report says that Registrar Hapal will swear that the November warrant was paid, on the day stamped, to Wilcox. The Governor, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Works are censured for not making known the facts to the grand jury. The report is as follows:

"Your committee on public expenditures respectfully submit the following report on the embezzlement of Public Works Department funds in the sum of \$2,337.55 during July and August, 1902, as follows:

"We find from the report of W. R. Sims, expert for your committee, (a copy of which is herewith submitted) who has thoroughly investigated the matter:

"First—That this embezzlement was known to the Governor, Superintendent of Public Works and Attorney General, and that no legal action was taken by them in the premises to punish the guilty party.

"Second—That moneys have been drawn illegally from the road tax special deposit of Kalaupapa to liquidate payrolls unpaid through this embezzlement.

"Third—That the Governor apparently attempts to cover the whole matter up in his special message to the Legislature, February 25, 1903, by asking for an appropriation for unpaid bills in the sum of \$2,337.55 for roads and bridges, Fourth District.

HENRY C. VIDA, CHAIRMAN.
D. M. KUPIHEA, "W. P. HAIA."

FINDINGS OF ACCOUNTANT.

Accompanying the report are two papers of value, one the statement of findings of the accountant and the other that of Wilcox, the accused. The facts of the shortage in the Road Board accounts are those which have been printed. These show that the majority of the warrants were presented to the Auditor, ordered paid at the Bank of Hawaii, and cashed there by Wilcox.

The report further says that the Kalaupapa Road Board, \$424.10, warrant, 5,325, dated August 15, 1902, was drawn on the Treasury and stamped paid on November 25. H. C. Hapal, registrar, is ready to swear that the money was paid on that day. It was found, however, that warrants to the amount of \$151,674.50 were paid out of the Chinese fund, between May and November, and no statement of dates kept, but all were stamped as of November 25, when the Treasury was in funds, so it is impossible to locate the exact date of the drawings of money covered by warrants so cashed.

The statement then recites how Wilcox got the money and paid it over to Wright, the security being an I. O. U., dated March 25, 1902, from B. H. Wright, which is said to cover the "improper" transactions. The fact that such moneys were turned over to Wright is verified, it is said, by employees of the office, in an examination in September, the copy of which is in the Governor's office. Also that there was no legal action brought by the Governor. The report then says:

"I find, further, that the amount of \$1,253.55 of these payrolls has been drawn from special deposit of road tax to pay same by S. N. Hundley, chairman of the Kalaupapa Road Board, same appearing in the Public Works Department accounts with this road board, November and December, 1902, thereby adding further illegality to this transaction."

After quoting the report of Superintendent Cooper as to the shortage, the report concludes:

"Further, that Governor Dole, in special message to the Legislature, February 25, 1903, completes the train of irregularities by asking for an appropriation under the caption of 'Roads and Bridges, Fourth District,' for an item Road Board payrolls, \$2,337.55, to cover the amount of embezzlement."

WILCOX MAKES STATEMENT.

Accompanying this statement is the following from Charles Wilcox: Department of Public Works, Honolulu, T. H., March 12, 1903.

Statement regarding moneys drawn on receipted road board payrolls for labor and not remitted: I was appointed a clerk in the Public Works Department on or about the middle of June, 1901, and received instructions as to my duties about the office from the chief clerk, B. H. Wright.

Later, after receipt of an anonymous letter hinting that office secrets were leaking out, the Superintendent, Mr. Boyd, gave us clerks a talking to, and told us that any clerk who would not mind his own business and do his work as told would be discharged. He told us that he held Mr. Wright, the chief clerk, responsible for the business in the main office, as with his own work to look into the details of the office; that all the clerks were under B. H. Wright, and that any clerk who refused to do as Mr. B. H. Wright desired would be discharged.

That was the time Mr. George C.

FAVOR LOCAL OPTION.

Senator Dickey for the miscellaneous committee reported favorably the local option law, Senator Kalua not concurring. The committee reported that this

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FRIDAY MARCH 20

THE SHORTAGE CONUNDRUM.

The Star has revised its statement that the shortage of \$2337.55 was among the items of embezzlement for which B. H. Wright was indicted and finds that, although the shortage was known to Superintendent Cooper, it was not called to the notice of the Grand Jury. The Star might have added that it was not called to the notice of the taxpayers, either; the first official publication of it save an obscure paragraph in the unpaid bill message being in the supplementary report of Supt. Cooper, which is now being printed. It is made clear enough that the shortage is not "new" to Mr. Cooper, but it is decidedly new to the community and to the officials charged with the administration of justice. And that is "new" enough for all practical purposes.

The question as it stands is, as Chief Clerk White describes it, "one of responsibility between Charles Wilcox," the man who was discharged summarily from the Board of Health and then made a disbursing agent of the Board of Public Works, "and B. H. Wright," who may be described as the handy scapegoat. The money was last seen in the hands of Wilcox. He says he gave it to B. H. Wright. Now if some missing private property was last seen in the hands of John Doe it would be no defence for John to say that he had turned it over to Richard Roe; he would have to PROVE THE FACT to get rid of his own responsibility to the law. If any different rule should apply to Charles Wilcox the public would like to know why. But Wilcox has not even been exposed to the Grand Jury searchlight, and this despite the fact that when he was asked by his official superior how, if he paid over the missing money to R. H. Wright "one of the warrants came to be cashed long after Wright had gone to jail," he answered "I don't know."

And further, Mr. Wilcox is in the Public Works office to collect money for the road boards on their payrolls, and remit it to them. He has no business to remit to anybody else. If he gave the money in question to Wright he was no more justified in the act than if he had given it to the harbor-master. And is it supposable that he DID make this disposition of it? At best his story looks suspicious. He knew that the road board vouchers were for current expenses for monthly wages and that he was responsible for immediate disbursement. Yet he wishes it to be thought that he deposited the funds with Wright where they remained for weeks until Wright was removed from office, never asked for them, never attempted to get the money where it belonged, and considered himself protected by an old O. O. U. of the Chief Clerk's gives for an entirely different debt. Where is the logic of the transaction? If Wilcox did what he says what was there in it for him but trouble and danger? As Wilcox tells the story he puts himself in jeopardy while, on the mainland, would be serious; but here he isn't even suspended from duty.

It seems to the Advertiser that it is incumbent on the law officers of the Territory to make an arrest. They would certainly do so if this were the first shortage instead of one of a three-some list; but it should not be forgotten that the second shortage, or the fifth or the tenth or the seventeenth merits punishment just as much as the first. Respecting embezzlements it ought not to be said that "we first abhor, then pity, then embrace."

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Nothing more happy in its suggestion of possibilities has been brought forward than the plan for the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture. The appointment of a Board of Control would solve all the problems of government and extension which have grown up to vex the management of this bureau.

At first glance there are any number of possibilities which would seem to be in direct line with the idea of a Board. The energies of such men as have left their impress upon the agriculture of the Territory might be engaged in the honorary development of this bureau, whereas they are impossible for public appointment, where their time would be demanded by the office. They are men who have worked through the various seasons of depression and elation, and their experiences and advice would be invaluable.

Under such men the scientists who have to do with the technical work would pursue their studies without the necessity of troubling with detail. The purely agricultural problems might well be left to Jared G. Smith and the Federal office, and the Board would still have its hands filled.

The proposal to make Kalihl camp a home for the homeless, which is one of the freak bills in the Legislature, ought to suit some of the politicians very well. Kalihl camp was stocked with voters last fall and is depended on to carry the seventh district. If it can be made an official corral for every man who does not feel like paying rent there will be great things doing when another political campaign begins.

Japan is fast getting civilized. It now has the fake extra of the daily press. According to the Tokyo Times the police have issued a notice prohibiting the newspapers to mention the names of the papers issuing the extras and to refrain from exaggerating the contents so as to create a sensation.

little that he does not see any conundrum in the matter of the shortage of \$2337.55, the initial responsibility for which lies with the present disbursing clerk of the Board of Public Works. Let us try and make his vision clearer.

Charles Wilcox received money to pay out for the monthly wage scale of road boards, and instead of using it for that as the law requires, he turned it over to B. H. Wright, who had no more business with it than he had with the Governor's salary. The money was stolen by some one, and the sole defence of its legal custodian is that he made an unlawful deposit of it with an unauthorized depository. Conundrum! This being a clear case of malfeasance in office, why was not Wilcox suspended from duty and his case reported to the grand jury?

Says the Bulletin: "Mr. Cooper said to the reporter that the I. O. U. held by Clerk Wilcox against payments alleged to have been made to Wright was for a larger amount than the shortage, but of an earlier date, and that, according to Wilcox, it was a sort of continuing I. O. U. taken for his own protection."

This suggests the conundrum of which the interests of the government were cared for under a system, which permitted clerks to loan public money to each other on "continuing I. O. U." which were not related to more than one of several loans made and were merely taken for individual protection.

Charles Wilcox intimates that he gave the \$2337.55 to B. H. Wright because of the directions given by J. H. Boyd to all clerks in the Department to obey Mr. Wright's orders as chief clerk. If this is a trap why was it necessary for Charles Wilcox to take an I. O. U. from Wright for his own protection? The conundrum is: Why should he have assumed a continuing personal responsibility for public funds merely passing through his hands, after his chief had relieved him of them?

The fourth conundrum is why Charles Wilcox, who confesses an unlawful act by which the Treasury has lost \$2337.55 through somebody's theft, remains in the employ of the Board of Public Works? Is it because his brother Robert has friends in the Legislature?

The explanation is given by Supt. Cooper, and Deputy Auditor Meyers that the road board warrants dated in June and July were cashed by Wilcox at the bank and this cash turned over to B. H. Wright; that later in the year when the Government was in funds, the bank cashed the warrants at the Treasury and they were indorsed by the Treasurer as being paid on the date when presented by the bank.

The House Committee on Expenditures reported yesterday that the Kaula road board payroll dated July 31, 1902, for \$2410, is covered by a warrant dated Aug. 15, 1902. We quoted "This was endorsed by Mr. Charles Wilcox and drawn by him from the Treasury. The date of payment by the Treasury on warrant shows November 25, 1902, over two months after B. H. Wright left the Public Works Office. H. C. Hapal, Registrar of the Treasury, stated to the Senate accountant and your own that he was willing to swear that this warrant was paid to Charles Wilcox, November 25, 1902."

Conundrum No. 5.—Who invented the explanation that the warrant was cashed by the bank and not by Wilcox?

AN EDITOR WRITTEN.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Beriah Wilkins, owner of the Washington Post, has been stricken with paralysis in the Waldorf-Astoria. He was unconscious late last night and unable to recognize the members of his family who had been summoned to this city.

The attending physician said the life of Mr. Wilkins was trembling in the balance. Although they hoped he might recover, they admitted that the patient might pass away at any moment.

Mr. Wilkins was a representative in Congress from Ohio fifteen years ago. With Frank Hutton, former Postmaster-General, he acquired possession of the Washington Post about 1890. Mr. Wilkins returned from abroad a month ago. He has been in ill health for several weeks. Mr. Wilkins is 57 years of age. He was born in Ohio and was formerly a banker in Ulrichsville, that State. He was an Ohio State Senator in 1879.

THE TWO TREATIES.

The two treaties, Cuban and Panama, have been ratified by the Senate, but this does not put them on their feet. Change in the text of the Cuban treaty nullifies the previous action of the Senate and the subject must be gone over again there. It seems probable, however, that Cuba will not be difficult to please so long as the clause giving her the advantages of a lower sugar tariff is maintained.

One cannot be sure about the Panama treaty, for that will depend upon the Colombian Congress, a body which has never shown much love for the United States and is now being worked upon by European influences. Europe owns the Colombian debt and that gives her a leverage which the United States lacks. The strongest argument of the foreigners, however, is that which plays on the fear of South Americans that the "manifest destiny" they hear so much about means the ultimate conquest of their continent by the power that has taken Porto Rico and the Philippines and has gained ascendancy in Cuba. It is urged that if the United States gets control of a canal across Colombian territory it will rule the politics of the southern republic and ultimately annex it.

RHEUMATIC PAINS will soon wear out the strongest constitution. If relief is possible, Chamberlain's Pain Balm will afford it. This liniment has been a boon to thousands of sufferers. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

In the shortage matter. After three or four days of backing and filling, accompanied with efforts to convince the public that the Advertiser had merely uncovered a fossilized mare's nest, Supt. Cooper has requested the resignation of Disbursing Clerk Charles Wilcox. The public will recall that the Advertiser suggested this move when Supt. Cooper took over the office but that the untidiness of Wilcox was ignored and that official was allowed to continue his peculiar services, some of which, quite lately, have taken the form of personal lobbying in the Legislature.

But this ought not to end the matter. Supt. Cooper, though asking Wilcox to step down and out, expresses touching faith in his honesty. Nevertheless the fact is plain to other people that the money Wilcox was entrusted with for a specific purpose is missing and that his only excuse is that he loaned it to another official, taking a private I. O. U. for his own protection, leaving the Treasury and the taxpayers unprotected. Elsewhere this would be called malfeasance in office, an offense which in many countries is not regarded as compatible with strict personal honesty.

Moreover the Registrar of Public Accounts disputes, point blank, the statement made by Mr. Wilcox that the money was paid over by him to B. H. Wright while the latter was chief clerk. Registrar Hapal says that Wilcox personally cashed one of the missing Treasury warrants for \$2410, on November 25, 1902, more than two months after Wright had been removed from office.

The Territorial officers have no right to let this matter drop until the question of who stole this \$2337.55 has been probed to the bottom. To do so would simply encourage further corruption.

THE GREGG CANE LOADER.

The announcement by Mr. W. C. Gregg that he has produced a practicable, working, economical cane-loader, is one which should attract more than usual notice in Hawaii. The sugar crop this year will amount to about 8,000,000 tons of cane, the great bulk of which has to be packed by hand across the field and up on to the cars. All a strong man can do in a day, on an average, is to load five tons.

If Mr. Gregg's claims are substantiated in actual daily work, a weak man or a boy can load twelve tons of cane a day. The work accomplished with a green crew and a machine in the experimental stage alone, indicates that the claims of the inventor are sound.

The importance of this invention, if it fulfills expectations, is not so much in the economy which it may accomplish, as in the great reduction which it makes in the number of men required. A machine which does this may prove the salvation of our plantations at some period of labor scarcity.

Mr. Gregg has already introduced several labor-saving and economizing devices into Hawaii, notably the Gregg cane unloader, portable tie and portable rail joiner. The Advertiser congratulates Mr. Gregg upon his success so far and hopes to see him continue to invent. The best way to encourage him so to do, is to show appreciation of those machines and devices which he has already produced. His latest effort will create such a radical reduction in the number of laborers required on the sugar plantations, even if it only partially fulfills his claims, that it is worthy of the most careful investigation and proving. We hope to see several of these machines tested before the year is out.

PAY OF SUPERVISORS.

Fifty dollars a month is proposed in the supplemental report of the Senate County Bill Committee, as salary for supervisors.

In interior counties of New York State, with populations ranging from 40,000 to 75,000, the supervisors meet annually in November, for a session of about three weeks. For this service they draw \$3 per day, piece, for each working day and their clerk gets about \$150. The total salaries expense per supervisor is \$54. Here it is proposed to make it \$600, which is nearly half the salary of a member of the New York Legislature, the second most important legislative body in the Union.

In New York the plan of small pay for Supervisors works out well as it attracts to the office only men who have the spirit of public service and are not tempted to get the office for its emoluments. Consequently the boards average very high in personal character.

A private letter from Manila says: "It is the common belief that an outbreak will occur soon. Everybody is praying for one so as to enliven business."

WAR MAKES BUSINESS.

That is to say, the return of soldiers to the Philippines would make trade hum in Manila, hence the pious supplications of "everybody" to the gods of war.

Where everybody wants war they are usually accommodated. In this case not only the tradesmen seem to desire it,

and the army, which seems to war for glory and promotion. Out of such conditions there ought to come a good lively campaign.

Pleasure over the prospect, however, seems to be confined to the Philippines and to Europe. There is no visible enthusiasm among the American taxpayers.

SONOMA ARRIVES FROM THE COAST.

The Oceanic liner Sonoma arrived from San Francisco yesterday afternoon with many passengers for Honolulu and the Colonies, and a big cargo. Among her passengers was the Coronation Choir, which is going to Australia on a tour.

The Sonoma has once again busted a hoodoo. She left San Francisco on Friday, which was also the 13th day of the month, yet managed to crawl along to Honolulu without encountering any kind of dire disaster.

The passengers for Honolulu on the Sonoma were:

L. E. Bricker, James Brickwall, Miss E. K. Toatt, Mrs. B. L. Mark, Miss B. Mark, Miss M. Redwood, Mrs. Frank Fitcher and maid, D. H. Davis, Miss M. Fenny, Mrs. W. H. Gole, Miss Gole, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Traphagen and four children, Mrs. Griggs, Dr. F. E. Lawyer, W. E. Douglas, Captain and Mrs. Charles W. Fisher, Col. Z. L. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Castle, Mr. and F. Wichman, Mrs. O. Keach, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Ward and son, E. W. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lained, Mrs. M. Bockner, Dr. and Mrs. C. Cushing, H. F. Wichman, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Harrison, E. B. Connell, Miss A. Clark, E. H. Hunt, Master S. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Simms, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Steiber, T. H. Burton, Miss McKinnon, Mrs. D. A. Mackintosh, E. Davies, W. I. Marsh, O. H. Bybee, E. M. Jones, L. H. Stevens, H. G. Dickenson, E. Albright, L. H. Ness, Miss Fleming, O. Lucido, W. B. Kenny, G. F. Mezey, M. T. Coman, James Goring, W. B. McKay, George Spring.

Owing to the large amount of local freight which had to be discharged in Honolulu the Oceanic liner Sonoma did not get away for the Colonies until after two o'clock this morning.

De Dago Fisher-de-man, "Is in town," having arrived on the Sonoma. In fact a small hut of Italian fishermen put in their appearance yesterday. They brought a small launch along and also a smart sailing craft which will be used in fishing.

The Italians had no sooner left the Sonoma than they had their craft in the water and were scooting about the harbor to get the lay of things. They propose to revolutionize the fish business here and may make great inroads on the supremacy of the Japs.

ITALIAN FISHERMEN ARRIVE ON SONOMA.

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At San Francisco the Italians have control of the fishing and do well at it. At Cape Town, South Africa, there are large numbers of Italian fishermen, smart fellows when it comes to handling sails and fishing lines, and they have made a big success of their work there.

These fishermen think that the same opportunities exist in Honolulu and will make a great effort to break into the Jap combine which at present controls the fish business.

SEAL HUNTERS TO RETURN TO COAST.

The Korea will today take to San Francisco the crew of the sealing schooner Geneva, which put into this port some time ago in distress. The owner of the Geneva has decided not to continue the sealing expedition. Captain Jones is to remain in Honolulu, and after his vessel has been repaired to some extent will take the small craft back to British Columbia. He will get a crew of four or five Japs for this purpose and on arrival at Victoria the vessel will be thoroughly repaired and a new crew engaged for the second sealing expedition.

About thirty men will be among the party which is to return to the Coast by the Korea. These will include eight seal hunters and sixteen hunters and packers. Among the hunters who are to return is an old Indian. The latter is quite a character but is said to be a sure shot with a gun and a valuable man on a sealing expedition.

RAZOR! Goes on the Ship.

The steamer Hannel was taken in from the Row yesterday and placed on the Marine Railway for an overhauling. She will probably be put on a run now, carrying sugar.

Barb Ivanhoe Arrives.

The British bark Ivanhoe, Grant master, arrived from the Nitrate ports yesterday after a sixty-one day passage and was towed into port by the tug Fearless shortly after two o'clock. The vessel is berthed at the Railway wharf.

(From Wednesday's copy.)

The Territorial flag was hoisted for the first time yesterday over the Kapitol building.

Manager Gjerdrum of Hana has been appointed to succeed Manager Watt on Honokaa Plantation.

Judge Estes yesterday received a letter from the Attorney General relative to the Tanbara case, and indicating that the matter of a reprieve would soon be disposed of.

E. H. Clough, one of the best known writers of the San Francisco press, was a "through passenger" on the Siberia. He is making a trip around the world, and is accompanied by his wife.

A report was received yesterday that the military authorities at San Francisco were considering the project to take Roger James back to Alcatraz for confinement there as an escaped military prisoner.

Director Jared G. Smith has received word from Washington that the agricultural bill which passed Congress carries \$15,000 for the Hawaii station, which is the maximum allowed any of the state or territorial stations of the Agricultural Department. This will put the Hawaii establishment in very good shape. The government will have a bureau of farmers' institutes, according to Mr. Smith's advice.

News came yesterday from Lahaina that the mail boat which left there at 11:45 Sunday forenoon for Lahai had not been heard from since, and fears were entertained that it had been swamped and the crew of two Hawaiians lost. A squall which struck a boat containing George W. Hayselden may have overturned the boat. He saw the boat head about as if to return to Lahaina. It is said the mail boat crew had been drinking.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Immigration Commissioner Sargent will leave for Hawaii about the first of April.

Goo Kim, acting Chinese Consul, has been ill for the last few days with dengue fever.

Judge Robinson yesterday granted a motion for non-suit in the case of Samuel Andrews vs. Kalkens.

Reports of the Board of Health and Department of Agriculture were distributed in the Legislature yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Nishwitz, of Nahiku, Maui, who went to the States recently for the benefit of his health, has been seriously ill at the Rues House, San Francisco, for the past month. He is alone. His condition is reported to be critical.

Ex-Delegate Wilcox returned from Washington in poor health.

T. Thomas Fortune has arrived in Manila and is making addresses there.

About a third of the million dollar issue of Hawaiian coin has been redeemed.

Wm. T. Rawlins has been appointed by Judge Gear administrator of the estate of Kahiku Mele.

William Milverton has been appointed appraiser of the estate of Bells D. Friel, deceased.

C. A. Brown, Frank Archer and A. Ahrens have been appointed appraisers of the property and estate of Kahiku Mele (deceased).

Consul Saito, who has returned from Japan, times visited with power to begin the migration of Hawaiian Japanese laborers to the mainland.

Charles Wilcox has resigned from the Public Works Department at the request of Supt. Cooper. The latter expresses confidence in Wilcox's honesty.

Attorney General Andrews has asked the attorneys in the Summer case to reduce their charges against each other to writing. If they refuse he will follow up the inquiry in his own way.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock a devotional service will be held in the gymnasium of the Y. W. C. A., at which Miss Mabel Barton will be the leader. Mrs. Joseph Richards will give a bible reading, and Miss Hyington of Kanihameha School will sing a solo.

SMALL CRAFT LICKED BY ANGRY WAVES.

A party in the small gasoline launch owned by Wally Davis, which was formerly the yacht Eagle, had a tough time of it off Makapuu Point yesterday at noon. They were sailing from Honolulu to Koolau ports when they encountered such terrific seas that they had to put back to Honolulu.

The Eagle left Honolulu about ten o'clock yesterday morning. It was intended to take her around to Koolau ports and there use her in the rice trade but off Makapuu Point very heavy seas were encountered. Waves swept clear over the little craft. It was impossible to keep the water out and the occupants of the vessel, realizing that to go further would mean to sink the craft, turned her around and headed for Honolulu, arriving here shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTER A CREW FOR SHIP KENILWORTH.

The four-masted ship Kenilworth is lying in the stream with a full cargo of sugar aboard, ready for the voyage to the Atlantic coast, but there are few deep water sailors aboard of her and the vessel is now waiting for a crew. There are plenty of sailors knocking about the waterfront now but they do not seem to take kindly to voyages around Cape Horn. The Kenilworth will probably be towed outside and anchored today and will sail from the anchorage as soon as a crew can be secured.

The schooner Mahuk was destroyed by fire at San Francisco yesterday morning with a cargo of sugar. It is understood that the Mahukona was insured at the time the fire occurred.

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes burnings in the neck, disfigures the skin, influences the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"A cancer appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was itched, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed and I have never had any trouble of the kind since." Mrs. K. T. Brydson, Troy, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

Will rid you of Scrofula, radically and permanently, as they have rid thousands.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 19, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MEMBERSHIP				
McGraw & Co.	1,000,000	100		410
J. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	20		
BONDS				
U.S. Govt. 4's	1,000,000	20	77	78 1/2
U.S. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	24 1/2	
U.S. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,212,750	100		
U.S. Sugar Co.	2,212,750	100		
U.S. Sugar Co.	2,212,750	100		
U.S. Sugar Co.	2,212,750	100		77
U.S. Sugar Co.	2,212,750	100		
U.S. Sugar Co.	2,212,750	100		110 1/2
U.S. Sugar Co.	2,212,750	100		
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U.S. Sugar Co.	2,212,750	100		7 1/2
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MEMPHIS CUT OFF BY GREAT RIVER FRESHETS

San Francisco's Street Car Men, Unable to Compromise With Employers, May Go Off on a Strike on Saturday Next.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mar. 18.—All railroad communication has been cut off from this city owing to the floods.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—Col. Charles F. Humphrey, deputy Quartermaster General of the army, has been nominated Quartermaster General with the rank of Brigadier General.

Col. Humphrey served as a private in the Fifth Artillery in 1863 and in 1865 was commissioned a lieutenant and transferred to the Fourth Artillery. He was made a first lieutenant in 1868. He graduated from the Artillery School in 1874 and in 1879 was commissioned a captain and assistant quartermaster. He became a major in 1892 and in 1897 was appointed a lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general. He became a colonel by act of Congress in 1898. He has seen wide service, having been in the Civil War, fought Indians in the West, serving in the Snake Bannock campaign in Nevada and Oregon. He was brevetted a captain and awarded a Congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action with Indians at Clearwater, Idaho. He served in Cuba and was with the relief expedition at Peking in 1900.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 18.—No compromise has been reached between the street car companies and their employees and a strike is threatened for Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—Hamilton Fish, son of the former Secretary of State, has been appointed Assistant United States Treasurer at New York.

BUFFALO, Mar. 18.—Mrs. Hull, mother-in-law of Edwin L. Burdick, both central figures in the murder mystery, is reported ill.

NEW YORK, Mar. 18.—Charles M. Schwab has returned from his European trip in good health.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—The vote on the Cuban Reciprocity treaty will be taken tomorrow.

FIGHT ON MORGAN'S TRUST BEGINS IN FEDERAL COURT

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 18.—The Northern Securities case is being argued before Federal judges.

One year ago this month, the Attorney General of the United States, acting under the instructions of President Roosevelt brought an action at law to render null and void the incorporation of the Northern Securities Company. He filed with the United States Circuit Court in Minnesota, at St. Paul, a petition asking that the Northern Securities Company be enjoined perpetually from dealing in or voting any stock of the Northern Pacific or Great Northern Railroad Companies, and that the stockholders of the railroad companies also be enjoined from recognizing the Northern Securities Company as the owner or holder of stocks in their companies.

The petition recites that an attempt to turn over a controlling interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the Great Northern in the year 1896 having been defeated by a decision of the Supreme Court, James J. Hill and other stockholders of the Great Northern and J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates in the Northern Pacific Company entered into an unlawful combination or conspiracy to effect a virtual consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern systems, and to place restraint upon all competitive interstate and foreign trade or commerce carried on by them. Their plan, it is declared, was to form a corporation to be called the Northern Securities Company, under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$400,000,000, to which, in exchange for its capital stock upon a certain basis and at a certain rate, was to be transferred the capital stock of or a controlling interest in the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

If the Government fails to prevent the carrying out of this combination, the petitioners declare, not only will a virtual consolidation of two competing trans-continental lines with the practical pooling of the earnings be effected, and a monopoly of the interstate and foreign commerce formerly carried on by them as competitors be created and all effective competition between such lines and carrying of interstate and foreign traffic be destroyed, but thereafter to all desiring to use it, an available method will be presented whereby the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, may be circumvented and set at naught, and all trans-continental lines, indeed the entire railway system of the country, may be absorbed, merged and consolidated, thus placing the public at the absolute mercy of the holding corporation.

Lt. Com. Marix Here.

Among the notable passengers on the ship is Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marix, who has just been relieved from duty as Captain of the Port at Manila and is now on his way to Washington to get his next step as Captain. He has been in service on the Asiatic Station now for about three years, during most of that time having been Chief of the Lighthouse Bureau of the Philippines, but for the last year has been Port Captain at Manila, maintaining there the most efficient record of Admiral Roman. Lieutenant Commander Marix is one of the best men of the navy. He was judge advocate of the naval court of inquiry which investigated the Maine disaster in the harbor of Havana, and is the foremost man in the navy as an authority on matters relating to maritime law. He is a native of Saxony.

More Trouble for Uncle.

NEW YORK, March 11.—English investors in Spanish-American loans and enterprises are now looking for a sequel to the Venezuelan affair in some other quarter of the western hemisphere, says the Tribune's representative in London. The only other countries where defaults of interest and repudiation of financial obligations are rampant are Costa Rica and Guatemala. The external debt of Costa Rica was scaled down to lower rates of interest, but defaults have occurred in both the interest and the sinking fund. Guatemala's debt was also re-scaled for at 4 per cent, but interest has not been paid. These two are exposing themselves to foreign intervention in the interest of Europe. It is not probable that England will intervene in another such case, against either republic, since the English investors in the two main Guatemalan loans complain that the effect of the Alliance has been to establish preference for inferior German claims and to create a prejudice against the legitimate claims of bondholders.

PROSPECT OF CHEAP FARES TO HAWAII

Oceanic May Reduce 3 Months of Year.

There is an indication that tourist steamship fares on the Oceanic liners between Honolulu and San Francisco may be reduced considerably for a period of three months of the year. It is said that the Oceanic Company would be willing to make the fare \$5 each way during the months of December, January and February.

Charles R. Frazier, who recently wrote a book regarding the islands, is authority for the above statement. He left the islands some time ago to travel in the States. When he left here he had letters of introduction to the Oceanic Steamship Company in San Francisco. In a letter to the Honolulu Ad., a new paper started here, he says: "The writer found Mr. L. F. Cockcroft of the Oceanic Steamship Company eager to aid in Hawaiian tourist travel, and through his assistance he secured many concessions in travel from the railroad companies. In answer to a suggestion that steamship companies might make a reduction in fare during the winter months, Mr. Cockcroft said it might possibly be arranged to make the fare to Honolulu \$35 during the months of December, January and February, and an arrangement might be made with the railroad companies for a through trip from the East on the same basis. When the local business bodies begin their advertising campaign in earnest, there will very likely not be the slightest difficulty in arranging with the steamship people for a cheap rate."

Metcalfe Are Divorced.

Judge D. H. Holt filed a decree yesterday in the divorce libel of Kahinu Metcalfe vs. Thomas Metcalfe, granting a dissolution of the marriage, and giving the custody and control of an unnamed infant to the mother. The court orders, by way of permanent alimony, that Thomas Metcalfe pay the sum of \$20 per month, the same to be paid in monthly installments on the 15th of each month, and the sum of \$50 as counsel fees. Since the commencement of the divorce proceedings a child was born on March 4.

EARL ROBERTS TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES IN EARLY PART OF AUTUMN



EARL ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts has accepted an invitation to visit the United States in September.

WILLIAM C. GREGG OF HONOLULU AND MINNEAPOLIS HAS INVENTED A CANE LOADER THAT MAY SIMPLIFY LABOR PROBLEMS

William C. Gregg of Honolulu and Minneapolis has invented a cane loading machine, and during the past month has been successfully experimenting with it at Ewa.

The principle of the machine is as follows:

The cane is picked up by hand, and thrown into a sled, shaped like the ribs of a boat. The boat weighs 200 pounds and holds 800 pounds of cane. The boat is then drawn by a team of mules to the side of the machine which is mounted on wheels and stands alongside of and parallel to the railroad track. It is operated by a gasoline engine. The machine picks the boat up, and dumps the cane into the car, returning the boat to the ground, whence it is hauled back to the field by the mule team, left there to be filled, and a boat which has meanwhile been filled is in turn drawn to the machine.

It takes only one minute after a boat is alongside of the machine, to unhitch the team, elevate, discharge and return the boat and hitch the team to it again. The boats go over the deepest furrows without capsizing.

Three teams and six to eight boats keep one machine busy.

A MACHINE CREW.

Mr. Gregg's estimate of the crew of men, material and fuel necessary to operate a machine, is as follows:

- 18 men loading boats.
 - 3 men driving teams.
 - 2 men on machine.
 - 1 man hauling cars.
 - 3 teams hauling boats.
 - 1 team hauling cane.
 - 10 gallons of gasoline.
- Total 22 men, 3 mules and 30 gallons of gasoline.

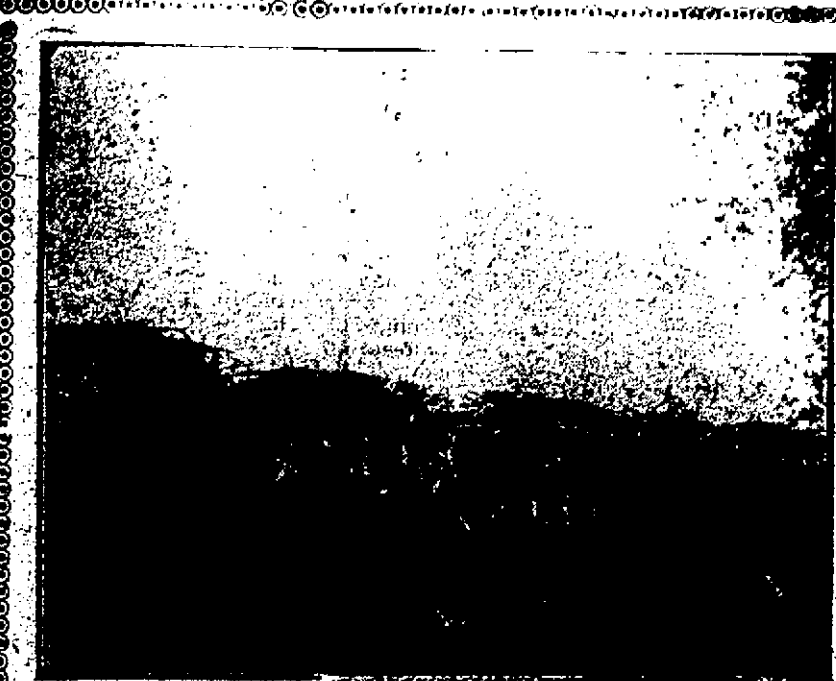
CAPACITY.

Mr. Gregg claims that one machine and the above outfit will load 200 to 250 tons of cane a day, with portable tracks 300 feet apart, which is twice as far apart as they are now laid.

The first machine manufactured by Mr. Gregg has been changed and improved in a number of details, and some experimental runs made with an entirely untrained crew. The following are some of the results: On March 4, with ordinary stake cars, 15 men, 3 teams and 8 gallons of gasoline loaded 55 tons of cane in 7 1/2 hours. Reckoning wages at 7 1/2 cents an hour, a team as costing the same as a man and gasoline at 20 cents a gallon, the cost of loading was 20.4 cents a ton.

On March 16th 23 men, 3 teams and 1 1/2 gallons of gasoline loaded 40 tons of cane in 2 1/2 hours, or at the rate of 16 cents a ton of cane.

The usual method of loading is by packing the cane by hand from the field, up an inclined plank to the top of the car, where it is dumped into the car. Another method is to load the cane on



CARS LOADED BY GREGG LOADER.



LIFTING A BOAT LOAD OF CANE.



DUMPING THE CANE.

to sleds on which slings are spread, the sled is then hauled to a derrick beside the track, when the derrick lifts the sling and swings the bundle over the car, where a trip drops it into the car.

These methods cost from 17 to 40 cents per ton of cane.

The claims of the inventor for the Gregg machine are:

1. That it diminishes the number of men required to load cane by from 30 to 50 per cent.
2. That it costs less money than the present methods.
3. That it saves the use of one-half of the portable track now in use.
4. That the cane is freer from trash.
5. That it can work closer to the field.
6. That it enables the use of the cheapest and poorest class of labor, as only one stick of cane at a time has to be handled, while under the hand packing system, only the strongest of men can stand the strain.
7. That it saves the expense and delay incident to the use of slings where the present system of sleds and derricks is in use.

The machine is now set up in a yard opposite Mr. Gregg's office on lower Alakea street, where it can be seen in operation at any time upon application at the office.

FIGURES ON IMMIGRATION

Figures received by the Collector of Customs show that during the month of January, 1903, there arrived in the ports of the United States from foreign countries 35,097 aliens, of whom 31,851 were allowed to land, as against arrivals in January, 1902, of 26,459. Of these arrivals for January, 1903, 23,797 were Europeans, 2,256 were Asiatics, of whom 1,957 were Japanese and 119 Chinese, and the balance were from other countries in Asia. The rest were from South America, Mexico and various islands. The leading ports report arrivals as follows: New York, 21,510; Boston, 1,944; Philadelphia, 719; Baltimore, 2,107; San Francisco, 497; San Juan, Porto Rico, 121; Key West, 490; New Orleans, 51; Galveston, 190; Portland, 101; Honolulu, 1,616; Portland, Oregon, 57.

Appeals to the Governor.

Chinese friends of Wong Shih King, who was convicted of libel and given thirty days in jail, are circulating a petition for executive clemency. It is pointed out that the libel was in a paid advertisement, that Wong Shih King had very little to do with it, that he is a Christian man of exemplary character who supports a family by teaching, and that he is in poor health.

MISS HYDE AND MR. COLLINS WED

Miss Cornelia B. Hyde and Mr. Dwight M. Collins were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards. The Rev. William Morris Kincaid performed the ceremony. The ladies were decorated with greens and white violets. Mrs. C. M. Hyde, the aunt of the bride, came from Elio to be present at her niece's wedding. As the function was a very quiet one the only guests present were Mr. Collins' relatives and a few of Miss Hyde's most intimate friends.

The bride wore a pretty gown of white pina over satin, trimmed with old lace and chiffon. Her tulle veil was caught in the coiffure with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white violets and maidenhair fern.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins will make their home in Pittsfield, Mass.

The Builders and Trades' Exchange adopted resolutions last night calling on the Legislature to create a permanent statistical bureau here and provide for the taking of a biennial census of mercantile and industrial conditions.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
P. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
P. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
P. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.
CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
P. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors: Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, P. W. Macfarlane, M. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass-books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.



The Timekeeping Kind
We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for \$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.
For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at \$50.00.

H.F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

COUNTY BILL IN HANDS OF NINE HOUSE MEMBERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

is the fairest way to settle the liquor question, and is a copy of the Ohio law, giving full control by precinct. One amendment is offered permitting hotels having more than twenty guests to serve liquor, but not from a bar. The license fee is fixed at \$500. To be considered with the bill.

THE WINSTON RAILROAD.

The Miscellaneous Committee also reported favorably the Winston bill for a railroad from Honolulu to Makapuu Point with some amendments. Senator Dickey reported that there was serious opposition to more railroad tracks on King street in Palama and also as to the proposed location of the terminus in Honolulu. The committee finds that the road would be of great benefit and open up large tracts for suburban residences. One amendment proposed that two and a half per cent of the gross receipts be paid into the public treasury. To be considered with the bill.

JUDICIARY REPORT.

Senator Brown reported on the Bill No. 22, which provides for the removal of the judges of the Supreme Court from the office of the Governor. Favorable report was made, but the bill is still in the hands of the Judiciary Committee. The bill is still in the hands of the Judiciary Committee. The bill is still in the hands of the Judiciary Committee.

Temperature mean for the month, 67.3; normal, 70.6. Average daily maximum, 73.2; average daily minimum, 61.3; mean daily range, 11.9; greatest daily range, 20 degrees; least daily range, 6 degrees; highest temperature, 78; lowest, 53. The month has been colder than and month on record, 25 years.
Barometer average, 30.003; normal, 29.999; highest, 30.21 on the 16th; lowest, 29.86 on the 19th; greatest 24-hour change, 0.35, 18th and 19th; "lows" passed this point 10th and 19th; "highs" 6th and 16th.
Relative humidity average, 71.4; normal, 73; mean dew point, 57; normal, 62.5; mean absolute moisture, 5.24 grains per cubic foot of air; normal, 5.24.
Dew-point lowest on record, 42.2 periods indicating also passage of cold wave, 10th to 14th, and 23rd. Dew on grass, 8 mornings.
Rainfall, 5.88 inches; normal, 5.48; rain-record days, 12; normal, 15; greatest rainfall in one day, 2.14, on the 20th; total at Lualaba, 7.08; normal, 14.07; at Kapiolani Park, 4.44; normal, 4.39.
The artesian well level rose during the month from 35.06 to 35.25 feet above mean sea-level. February 28, 1902, it stood at 33.80. The average daily mean sea-level for the month was 9.66, the assumed annual mean being 10.00 feet above datum. For February, 1902, it was 9.89.
Trade wind days, 17, (S.N.E.); normal, 12; average force of wind during daylight, 2.7; Beaufort scale. Average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.7; normal, 4.9.
Approximate percentage of district rainfall as compared with normal: South-Hilo, 63 per cent; North-Hilo, 130 per cent; Hamakua, 82; Kohala, 25; Waimea, 80; Kona, 45; Kau, 60; Puna, 80; Maui, 100; Oahu, Honolulu, 100; Upper Nuuanu and Koolau, 60; Kaula, 42.
The heaviest rainfall reported for the month was at Puna, 19.56. Heaviest 24-hour rainfall, 4.86, at Laupahoehoe, 23rd.

MEAN TEMPERATURE TABLE.

	Eleva.	Mean	Mean	Corr.
		tion.	Max.	Min.
Peepee	100	74.0	83.4	68.3
Waimea	2730	69.2	82.3	60.0
Kohala	521	73.6	81.6	67.0
Nahiku	1800	67.5	80.0	62.5
Waikaloa	2700	70.0	80.8	60.1
Ewa Mill	50	76.5	80.0	67.6
U. S. Magnetic Station	50	76.4	80.7	67.3
U. S. Experiment Station	350	73.8	82.2	67.5
W. R. Castle	60	76.0	82.0	68.0
Hilo	40	76.6	82.0	68.0
Waikiki	15	73.1	81.8	68.0
Ewa, 50 elevation, reports 51 deg. min. temperature on the 10th; Waimea and Waikaloa 44 deg. lowest temperature; Hilo, 54 deg.				
Kohala, dew point, 53.4; humidity, 73; Ewa Mill, 56 and 65; Magnetic Station, 57 and 71, same as Puna.				
As stated before the month was the coldest on record, the dew point also being the lowest. The market disturbances of the month were about the 10th and 20th. Heavy surf, 1-7th, 11th and 23rd. Snow on the 12th and 20th and 23rd. The first fell as low down on the mountains including Koolau in Kona as yet known, the previous record snow-fall on Mt. Hualala being in 1892 and 1893. Seven thousand feet elevation is about the lowest limit of snow-fall on the Hawaiian mountains.				
Electric storms on the 19th and 20th on Maui and Hawaii. Earthquakes, Hilo, 9th, 11-23 a. m., and 21st; Waimea, 10 p. m., on the 4th; Kohala, 4th, 12:20 a. m.				
Mem. The total rainfall at Nahiku, Maui, at 1800 feet elevation, for the twelve months from March 1, 1902, to February 28, 1903, was 423.48 inches.				

CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR FEBRUARY, 1903.

Stations	Ft. Inches	Elev. Rain
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to prevent prosecution of any officer of the government.

All of the above reports were adopted and the bills will be put on their final passage today and Friday. On the vote on the last bill Senator McCandless, who was in the chair, called for the raising of the right arm, to which Senator Baldwin naturally objected.

Senator Achi wanted leave to employ a typewriter for the Municipal Bill Committee which was granted.

PRINT ESTEE'S DECISIONS.

Senator C. Brown introduced a bill providing for the printing of the decisions of the United States District Court of Hawaii, conditional upon the turning over to the Secretary of the Territory by Judge M. M. Estee of the decisions rendered by him. The syllabi of decisions is to be prepared by Judge Estee and the work is to be done under the supervision of the Secretary of the Territory. An appropriation of \$1700 for expenses is made, and 250 volumes are to be printed and copies are to be distributed to various Federal and Territorial officials. The bill was ordered printed.

Senator Crabbe presented a bill authorizing the government to acquire the Pauoa springs.

Senator J. T. Brown moved a reconsideration of the income tax repeal, which was lost. Kalaupokalani and Kahoiki voting with the Republicans.

Senator Dickey presented a resolution providing an appropriation of \$400 for repayment of postmasters, who suffered loss through the change from Hawaiian stamps, the old appropriation having been insufficient. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

Action on Senate bills No. 67, 71 and 106 was deferred until Monday.

ATTORNEY'S FEE RAISED.

The bill limiting the admission of attorneys to the justices of the Supreme Court passed with an amendment by Paris raising the fee from \$10 to \$25. Senator J. T. Brown moved to postpone indefinitely—lost.

HAWAII.		
Hilo (town)	190	5.44
Kaunama	1350	9.02
Peepee	180	6.22
Hakalau	200	10.71
Honohina	300	13.22
Puuhoua	1050	19.24
Laupahoehoe	500	11.91
Ookala	400	10.94

Hamakua.		
Kukulan	250	8.11
Pauilo	300	6.55
Paauhau	300	5.64
Honokaa (Mill)	425	5.72
Kukuihaele	700	3.24

Kohala.		
Nihili	200	5.52
Kohala (Mission)	621	3.72
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	270	3.25
Hawi Mill	700	4.06
Puukaa Ranch	690	3.25
Puuhoe Ranch	1347	4.75
Waimea	2720	3.45

Kona.		
Holualoe	1350	2.76
Kealahou	1580	1.75
Napoo	25	1.32

Kau.		
Kahuku Ranch	1680	1.94
Honolua	15	1.90
Naslehu	650	1.31
Hilea	310	2.70

Puna.		
Olas (Mt. View)	1690	10.67
Kapoho	310	3.24
Pahoa	600	10.18

MAUI.		
Lahaina	40	3.28
Waipae Ranch	70	1.90
Kaupo (Mokulau)	285	6.93
Nahiku	1600	17.30
Hakui	700	6.83
Kula (Brewhon)	4500	5.94
Kula (Waikoa)	2700	3.69
Pala	180	7.32
Haleakala Ranch	2000	11.79
Wailuku	250	6.68

OAHU.		
Punahou (W. Bureau)	47	5.36
Kulaokaha (Castle)	50	4.23
Makiki Reservoir	120	4.31
U. S. Naval Station	6	2.45
Kapiolani Park	10	4.44
College Hills	175	5.58
Manoa (Woodlawn Dairy)	235	7.77
Manoa (Rhodes Gardens)	260	9.42
Inaane Asylum	30	5.08
Kalihi-uka	435	7.77
Nuuanu (Hall)	50	5.18
Nuuanu (Elec. Station)	405	5.23
Nuuanu (Lualaba)	380	7.98
U. S. Experiment Station	350	5.69
Laniakua (Nahulu)	1150	8.32
Tantalus Heights (Frear)	1350	10.54
Waipanao	300	2.84
Maunawili	300	5.02
Kaneohe	100	3.63
Ahulimanu	350	5.27
Kahuku	25	2.73
Ewa Plantation	60	1.89
U. S. Magnetic Station	45	1.31
Waipahu	300	1.69
Moanalua	15	5.12

KAUAI.		
Lihue (Grove Farm)	200	2.07
Elihue (Mokoko)	300	1.80
Lihue (Kakana)	1000	4.15
Keala	15	1.29
Kilauea Plantation	325	2.36
Hanalei	10	4.78
Wailoli	10	1.67
Haena	15	4.58
Wailua	32	0.86
Eleele	150	0.89
Wahiawa Mt.	3000	7.60
McBryde	350	3.24
Lawai (Gov. Road)	450	2.46
Lawai West	225	2.03
Lawai East	300	3.18
Koloa	100	2.78

DETAILED REPORTS FOR JANUARY.

Kaunama	4.08	
Nihili	4.19	
Holualoe	3.17	
Nahiku	1600	25.49
Haleakala Ranch	14.21	

CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.

INCOME CHANGE KILLED.

Senator Achi introduced his bill reducing the income tax from two to one per cent and it was rejected at once on motion of Senator C. Brown. Senators Brown, Wilcox, Dickey, Baldwin, Kalue, Paris and Kalaupokalani voted in favor of rejection.

HOUSE BILL KILLED.

House Bill No. 34 was effectively killed in the Senate by a vote of ten to two. This is the bill giving to stockholders of corporations power to vote all their stock for one man or for all of them, giving minority stockholders greater privileges. The bill passed in the House some time ago, but the similar bill in the Senate was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee. When the bill came up yesterday Senator Brown moved that action upon it be postponed for forty-five days. He said the corporation law is all right as it is. Senator McCandless, who introduced the bill, said that he didn't know it would affect his friends when he presented it but he believed it was not a bad bill. He said that it was one of the first bills passed by the House and to kill it would be an injustice to the House, "which we will bear from."

Senator Achi made the point of order that the motion was to extend consideration of a bill beyond the term of the session, and Senator Brown moved to thirty-five days, which brings it to the very last day. The motion prevailed, McCandless and one other voting against it.

The bill defining the Board of Health went over until Friday.

Adjournment was taken just as the six months' salary appropriation bill was reached and it will be first for consideration today.

Crying for Help
Lots of it in Honolulu But
Daily Growing
1898.

Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble. It is the kidneys' first cry for help. Heed it. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are what is wanted. Are just what overworked kidneys need. They strengthen and invigorate the kidney; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Read the proof from a Honolulu citizen.

Mr. Charles Coney, of Cyclomere street, this city, one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage, relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers of sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

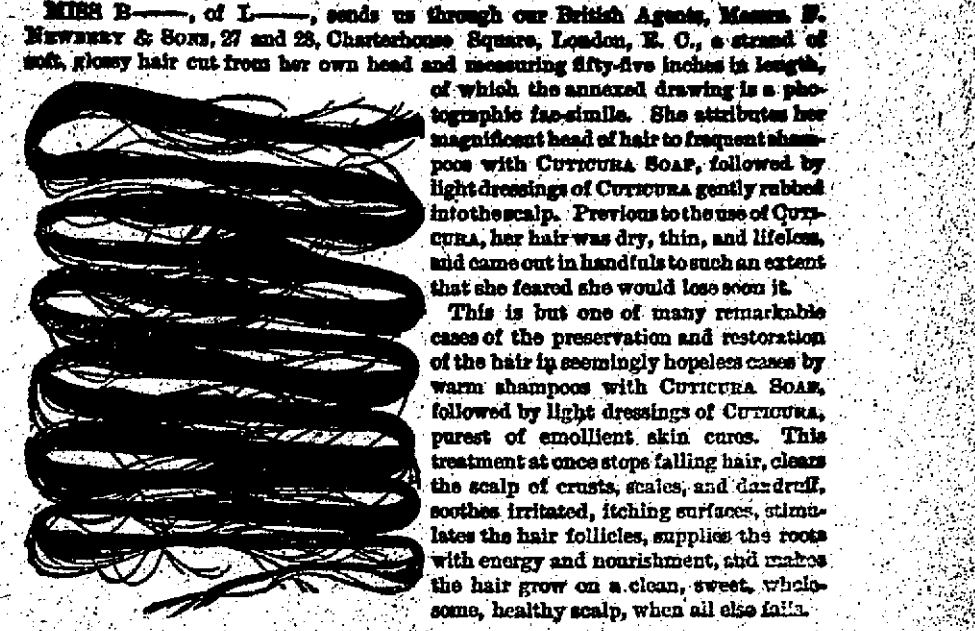
Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

The Beauties of Hawaii.

The chief attraction for tourists in the Cross Roads of the Pacific is the 10-day tour of the Islands. Coming from Honolulu to Hilo the beauties of the Islands grow in crescendo from the disappearance of the sunburnt sides of Diamond Head, to the Kilauea wharf in Hilo Bay. The tourist dreamer awakes when he beholds from the deck of the Kilauea the Hanging Gardens of Kohala, and as he passes under the promenades of Hamakua he wonders what the hotel clerk and the curio vendor at Honolulu meant when he advised him not to go to the volcano. In Hilo Bay the tourist sees the emerald slopes that reach from Coconut Island to the snow capped summit of Mauna Kea and says: "This is indeed worthy of the fame of the 'Sandwich' Islands. His ride on the jungle train to Oahu, thence through cane fields, tropical forests and banana groves to Mountain View prepares Mr. Tourist for the richest treat of his sojourn in the placid Isles, the coach ride through the forests of ferns and flower to the Volcano House—Hilo Tribune.

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.—A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back, or pain in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Hair 55 inches Long Grown by Cuticura.



MRS. B—, of I—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newman & Sons, 27 and 28, Chancery Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, cleans the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A STRONG SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXNOR LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair" free. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U. S. A.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 18.—The Government troops have encountered severe fighting with revolutionary forces.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The report of the Coal Strike Commission was sent to the President today. The report will be made public Saturday.

PARIS, France, March 18.—The first noticeable result of the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty by the United States has been the increased demand for shares in the canal company. The price of shares is steadily advancing.

WILLEMSTAD, Venezuela, March 18.—The gunboat Restaurador is bombarding the seaports, and Government troops are carrying on active operations against the revolutionists.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—At the coroner's inquest held today on the mysterious death of F. W. Burdick, Mr. Parke, business partner of Burdick, charged that Arthur R. Pennell, recently killed in an automobile accident, committed the murder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The contest over the Cuban Reciprocity treaty opened today in the Senate. Senator McEnery of Louisiana was the principal speaker. He opposes the ratification of the treaty as ruinous to the American sugar and tobacco interests.

BLANK BOOKS

We are Manufacturing Blank Books which for price and workmanship are equal to Coast or Eastern Work. Call for Prices. Telephone Main 88. HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

The book in the upper left hand corner is called an Extra Russia with patent back. It is a substantial binding and the usual style for first class work. The one in the centre shows how the patent back throws the book open flat. The one in the lower right hand corner is called a Full Russia with patent back. It is suitable for those wishing something more stylish than an Extra Russia. We also manufacture any other style desired, such as quarter bound, half bound, three-quarter bound, full bound, etc., on short notice. Every book guaranteed.



ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

HOUSE H D SHORT WORKING SESSION

(Continued from page 1.)

Wall	1,500
Sheriff of the County of Kauai	2,000
County Clerk and Recorder County of Oahu	2,400
County Clerk and Recorder County of Maui	1,800
County Clerk and Recorder County of East Hawaii	1,800
County Clerk and Recorder County of West Hawaii	1,200
County Clerk and Recorder County of Kauai	1,500
Auditor of County of Oahu	3,000
Auditor of County of Maui	2,400
Auditor of County of East Hawaii	2,400
Auditor of County of West Hawaii	1,600
Auditor of County of Kauai	2,000
Assessor and Tax Collector County of Oahu	3,000
Assessor and Tax Collector County of Maui	2,000
Assessor and Tax Collector County of East Hawaii	2,000
Assessor and Tax Collector County of West Hawaii	1,500
Assessor and Tax Collector County of Kauai	1,800
District Attorney of County of Oahu	3,000
District Attorney of County of Maui	1,800
District Attorney of County of East Hawaii	1,800
District Attorney of County of West Hawaii	1,200
District Attorney of County of Kauai	1,200
Treasurer of County of Oahu	2,400
Treasurer of County of Maui	1,800
Treasurer of County of East Hawaii	1,800
Treasurer of County of West Hawaii	1,200
Treasurer of County of Kauai	1,500
Surveyor of the County of Oahu	700
Surveyor of the County of Maui	400
Surveyor of the County of East Hawaii	400
Surveyor of the County of West Hawaii	200
Surveyor of the County of Kauai	350

The Auditor has furnished this committee with an estimate of what the yearly income and expenses of the several counties may be. It is based on the fact that the receipts and salaries of the year last past. According to that estimate, the receipts of the County of Oahu will be in the neighborhood of \$500,000, and the expenses over \$500,000.

We have allowed \$520,000. The County of Maui will receive, in the neighborhood of \$147,000, and the estimated expenses for salaries, say, \$50,000.

The County of East Hawaii will receive \$109,000, and the estimated expenses are \$55,000.

The County of West Hawaii will receive about \$68,000, and the estimated expenses are \$45,000.

The County of Kauai will receive about \$136,000, and the estimated expenses are \$35,000.

In the above estimates are not included the amounts that will be necessary for roads, bridges and repairs to internal improvements.

The committee, after the estimate it has had submitted to it, think that the residue, after the payment of salaries, will be sufficient to keep in repair the roads and bridges of each county, but for permanent internal improvements the funds will have to be obtained through loans to be obtained for that purpose.

The Governor's message relating to the Chinese fund was referred to the Committee on Judiciary with instructions to prepare a bill providing for the proper custody of the fund.

A bill was introduced by Senator Kaula authorizing the Legislature to appropriate money for each and every Territorial officer.

The item of \$5,000 for elections was raised to \$10,000 on motion of Senator Dickey. This is to anticipate the municipal elections. A bill backed at the item of \$2,750 for the First Circuit, and Senator Dickey moved that all five items for the various Circuit Courts be referred to a special committee with Achi as chairman. Senator Cecil Brown said that in a letter from the Chief Justice regarding these items, it was shown that every dollar of the appropriation asked for would be needed. The items were then passed. The sum of \$10,000 was voted for further installing the Gamewell police and fire alarm system.

ST. LOUIS APPROPRIATION PASSES.

The sum of \$20,000 for the expenses in connection with Hawaii's exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition passed without any discussion. Senator Crabbe thought it ought to be \$40,000. Appropriations of \$12,500 for roads in Ewa and Waiānae, exclusive of \$2,000 for a steam roller, were asked by McCandless and were passed. The sums of \$22,000 for fencing and \$20,000 for piping and tank were also passed.

SENATE'S AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session H. P. Baldwin moved to pass the appropriations as they appeared in the bill, with a proviso that when the county bill passed that the items which would not be

The time for the county bill was set for January 1, but it might not be at that time. McCandless agreed with Baldwin. He was in favor of reconsideration. The Senate was dividing the items by four. Brown favored passing the remaining items in their entirety, and on the third reading the bill to pass the items already divided into quarters as per the Governor's original estimates. The Baldwin motion to pass the items as in the bill, was then passed.

The items first considered were those for the Department of Public Lands, a total of \$15,500, which were passed. The items covered under the caption of "Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry," amounting to \$42,050, were referred to a committee consisting of Senators Isenberg, Baldwin, and Kaula.

Senator Baldwin said the mercantile and other bodies would present their views on the department to the committee.

NO HEALTH BOARD STEAMER.

Board of Health items amounting to \$44,626.18 were taken up and considered. For segregation of lepers the amount was raised to \$228,000. The item of \$50,000 for a Board of Health steamer called up objections from the Home Rule members, who wanted it stricken out together with the item of \$38,000 for maintenance. Both items were killed.

Under the military appropriations the item of \$5,000 for uniforms for enlisted men and incidentals was passed after some haggling. The full appropriation was passed.

For the band the full amount of \$10,400 carried.

The item of \$2,500 for Associated Charities passed.

The auditing department's traveling expenses of \$6,000 was passed.

The general appropriation bill then passed its second reading.

The act relating to stamps on corporation stocks, etc., passed third reading.

Senate Bill 88, relating to escheat of lands, came up for third reading and passed.

Senate Bill 95, relating to married women and their marital rights, passed third reading.

Senate Bill 96, relating to marriage contracts, providing that the man shall be not less than 17 years and the woman not less than 14 years, passed third reading.

Senate Bill 88, relating to the protection of birds, was called up for third reading. Senator Dickey, who introduced the bill, questioned some of its provisions and thought it should be referred to a committee as to whether it affected the pheasants. He was assured by Senator C. Brown that the pheasant was amply protected, and withdrew his request. The vote was called and Dickey voted against his own bill. McCandless, during the voting, called for a reconsideration. The bill was killed.

Senate Bill 99, relating to the mongoose, prohibiting its importation or propagation, was called for third reading and passed. The native members voted against it, but some changed to the affirmative.

Senate Bill 100, relating to the Registrar of Conveyances and providing for the appointment of a deputy, was called for third reading and passed.

FIGHT ON GAS BILL.

Senate Bill 22, the W. W. Diamond gas bill, was called for second reading. McCandless wanted bill 74, relating to the same matter, considered at the same time. "He thought the franchise was worth to the Territory \$10,000, and he wanted the franchise put up to the highest bidder. C. Brown said the only motion before the house was to consider bill 22. Kaulaokalani said he understood why the committee on public lands wanted to defer it to Monday for the sole purpose of killing bill 22. The bill had passed the former Legislature. The motion to lay it over was dropped. The bill was then read section by section. McCandless moved to strike out the words "W. W. Diamond." It was the duty of the Senators to look out for the interest of the people. The new bill was a better one. The franchise should be put up for sale. The Senate should not give money to one single person. The Diamond bill gave advantages only to "foreigners," and not to the local people, and the new bill, 74, gave the city fifty more lamps than did the Diamond Company bill.

Kaulaokalani moved to adopt the section as read. He said the petitioner for the franchise was an island boy, not a "foreigner." Baldwin said he was opposed to granting a franchise given in the name of a single individual. He said he thought it should be a general act, without being given to an individual, although he had no objection to W. W. Diamond getting the franchise. He could not vote for a measure which discriminated in favor of any single individual.

OPPOSED HIS OWN BILL.

Dickey, who introduced the Diamond bill, said he was not aware that a new bill was to be introduced, and he could not vote for the passage of the bill under the circumstances. He moved an amendment to make it read to grant the privilege of manufacturing gas to the person or corporation that will pay the highest amount for the franchise.

Paria inquired whether the Legislature could give a franchise to any one without the approval of Congress. If looked to him as though the Legislature was trying to sell something it couldn't deliver. Dickey thought that if the bill was a general act this would conform to the provisions of the Organic Act. He thought a brand new bill should be brought in.

C. Brown said by his interpretation of the Organic Act such acts as proposed must be approved by Congress. It would have to be approved by Congress before it was put up at auction.

ACHI MAKES INQUIRY.

Achi said if the proposition to sell the gas bill at auction stood good, then McCandless's railroad bill giving Witson privileges should be sold at auction. Also, if the auction money was paid into the treasury and Congress did not approve the bill, then the money would be tied up and the next Legislature might refuse to refund it. Kaulaokalani moved that the section pass as read. The amendment to strike out "W. W. Diamond" was first offered and lost. Kaulaokalani's motion carried, leaving the section with Diamond's name in it. An amendment was inserted whereby the company will yet in 24

months for the county bill was set for January 1, but it might not be at that time. McCandless agreed with Baldwin. He was in favor of reconsideration. The Senate was dividing the items by four. Brown favored passing the remaining items in their entirety, and on the third reading the bill to pass the items already divided into quarters as per the Governor's original estimates. The Baldwin motion to pass the items as in the bill, was then passed.

Shipping Notes.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Inter-Island steamer Maui is on the Marine Railway for a thorough overhauling.

The bark Santiago sailed March 6 for Hilo from San Francisco with a cargo valued at \$38,329.

George W. Lucas, messenger at the customhouse, has been promoted one grade in the service.

The schooner Helene cleared from San Francisco for Honolulu on March 10 with a cargo valued at \$18,500.

The bark Diamond Head cleared from San Francisco for Honolulu on March 6 with a cargo valued at \$24,071.

The schooner Defender sailed for Mahukoua from San Francisco on March 10 with a cargo valued at \$12,636.

For the first time since she has been in the trade the barkentine Fullerton is now loading oil at Ventura, and will come direct from that Port to Honolulu.

The American-Hawaiian steamship American arrived in San Francisco from New York on March 6, making the trip in fifty-five days and sixteen hours, which is the best passage made by any of this company's fleet.

The big freighter Arizona of the Hawaiian-American line came into port on time from Seattle yesterday. She had good weather all the way. The Arizona docked at the Railway wharf, and began taking on a cargo of sugar almost as soon as she had tied up to the dock. She will get away for Honolulu, probably on Saturday.

VESELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Alden, Besse, Am. bk. Kessel, San Francisco, March 17.

Amelia, Am. bktn. Willer, Eureka, Mar. 18.

Geneva, Br. schr. Vancouver, in distress.

J. H. Lunsman, Am. schr., Johnson, Hongkong, March 18.

Kentworth, Am. sp. Taylor, Oyster Bay, Feb. 8.

Marie Hackfeld, Ger. sp. Wuhmann, Bremen, Feb. 19.

Mary E. Foster, Am. schr., Thompson, March 14.

Paramita, Am. sp. Backus, Newcastle, Feb. 21 (in distress).

Robert Levers, Am. schr., Underwood, Port Gamble, Feb. 30.

R. P. Rithet, Am. bk. McPhail, San Francisco, March 2.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

RECORDED MARCH 6.

Nakapuu et al. to Puna Bay, Co. 10, 10 ft. right of way, 18 7/8 x 100 ft. in full, B 249, p. 402. Dated Feb. 13, 1903.

W. W. Taylor to R. Polyblank, D. Gr. 563, Thurston Ave. Honolulu; B 249, p. 140. Dated Mar. 6, 1903.

R. Polyblank to Amy Taylor, D. Gr. 563, Thurston Ave. Honolulu; B 249, p. 140. Dated Mar. 6, 1903.

Rufus A. Lyman to Hilo R. Co., D. 64 Agmt; 2-0-0 around Green Lake & Puna, Hawaii; 35 etc. B 249, p. 140. Dated Oct. 1, 1902.

L. Dorch to J. L. Cockburn; D. lot 15, Bk. 5, Puna, Hawaii; B 249, p. 140. Dated Mar. 6, 1903.

J. L. Cockburn to W. A. Johnston; M. lots 15, 18 and 1-2 lot 17, Bk. 5, Puna, Hawaii; B 249, p. 140. Dated Mar. 6, 1903.

RECORDED MAR. 7.

Chang Khy Lin to Tai Sang Tong Co.; 1/2 acre, B 249, p. 140. Dated Mar. 7, 1903.

MOTHER AND BABE.

Sick mother—sick child! That's the way it works when a mother is nursing her infant.

Scott's Emulsion is an ideal medicine for nursing mothers. It has a direct effect on the milk. Sometimes the mother is weak; her thin milk does not make the baby grow. Scott's Emulsion changes all that. The rich cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion feeds the mother and gives a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby.

The medicine in Scott's Emulsion not only strengthens the mother but goes naturally through the milk and strengthens the child.

Nothing to harm—all for good—Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

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Regular Packets Sailing from NEW YORK TO HONOLULU at regular intervals. For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 KIDNEY ST., BOSTON, U.S.A.

J. I. Lucas & A. H. Kaulaokalani, Attorneys at Law, Honolulu, T. H. J. I. Lucas & A. H. Kaulaokalani, Attorneys at Law, Honolulu, T. H. J. I. Lucas & A. H. Kaulaokalani, Attorneys at Law, Honolulu, T. H.

First Bank of Hilo to M. R. Kahana, Hilo, Hawaii; \$300. B 249, p. 402. Dated Jan. 15, 1903.

M. R. Kahana and hab to A. A. Brenden, Hilo, Hawaii; \$300. B 249, p. 402. Dated Jan. 15, 1903.

Joseph Vierra to J. W. Kaulaokalani, Hilo, Hawaii; \$200. B 249, p. 402. Dated Jan. 15, 1903.

Joseph Vierra to J. W. Kaulaokalani, Hilo, Hawaii; \$200. B 249, p. 402. Dated Jan. 15, 1903.

John Grey to W. G. Taylor, D. lot 1 and por R. P. 5705, Kuli 552, B. Kukuau, Hilo, Hawaii; \$300. B 249, p. 402. Dated Feb. 18, 1903.

W. G. Taylor to A. Valentines, M. por R. P. 5707, Kuli 552, B. Kukuau, Hilo, Hawaii; \$300. B 249, p. 402. Dated Feb. 18, 1903.

Jane Pili to M. K. Enoka, D. 3 acres of R. P. 123, Kaula, Honolulu; B 249, p. 402. Dated Jan. 17, 1903.

A. W. Akau and hab to J. P. Egan and W. D. R. P. 596, Laupahoehoe, Hilo, Hawaii; \$300. B 249, p. 402. Dated Feb. 27, 1903.

R. K. Quinn to L. Keokawa, D. lot in R. P. 483, Kuli 507, Kapaau, Kohala, Hawaii; B 249, p. 402. Dated Feb. 2, 1903.

John A. 10 to A. B. Lindsay, D. 1 acre of R. P. 215, Nialea, Hanalei, Hawaii; \$300. B 249, p. 402. Dated Mar. 4, 1903.

R. T. Guard to First Bank of Hilo, Ltd.; CM; 2-5 lot in R. A. Lucas & Co. Hilo, Hawaii; \$750. B 249, p. 402. Dated March 4, 1903.

J. S. Canario to M. do Rego and hab; R. lot 1 of lot 4, Kukuau, Hilo, Hawaii; \$250. B 249, p. 402. Dated Feb. 2, 1903.

M. do Rego to J. G. Serrao, D. lot 1 of lot 4, Kukuau, Hilo, Hawaii; \$1000. B 249, p. 402. Dated March 4, 1903.

M. Hirochi to C. Odella, D. subdiv 5 lot 8, Bk. 1 of R. P. 723, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii; \$300. B 249, p. 402. Dated Feb. 13, 1903.

U. Masses to M. Hirochi, D. por lot 1, Bk. 1 of R. P. 723, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii; \$400. B 249, p. 402. Dated Feb. 13, 1903.

M. Hirochi to Tanaka, D. por lot 4, Bk. 1 of R. P. 723, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii; \$400. B 249, p. 402. Dated Feb. 13, 1903.

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Witness why the claim of Kaulaokalani, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the terms of her annexed Petition. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 22nd day of January, 1903.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii.) Honolulu, Oahu.)